

NAPANEE

\$1.00 Per Annum Strictly in Advance.]

TEN PAGES

W. M. O'BEIRNE, Proprietor.

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, J

To the Electors

—OF—

LENNOX.

GENTLEMEN,—Having received the unanimous nomination of a large and influential Convention, representing every municipality in this County, I have consented to become a candidate for your suffrages for the coming election, and respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

I need hardly say that in all respects I am one of yourselves, as an elector and tax-payer in Lennox. I was born and brought up in the County, and expect to spend my life among you. My property and my interests are here, and I am doing what I can to add to the agricultural and manufacturing success of our County, and to help bear its burdens of taxation. It will be, therefore, my interest as well as my desire, to do everything I can to make the burdens of taxation as light as possible on all the people. I have no personal interests to serve, other than the interests of the people as a whole, and as it is a considerable sacrifice to me, both in personal and business interests, to become a candidate at all I assure, you I would not consent to do so had it not been long my strong conviction that it is most desirable, especially in agricultural and heavy tax paying constituencies like ours, for the people's representative to be one of the people, and not some outside professional politician, with no interest or stake whatever in the county, only to make it a stepping stone to place in Parliament.

I believe it will be to our interests to guard well the rights and privileges of our own Province, and I am now, therefore, in full sympathy with the leaders of the Reform party in their efforts to confirm the Boundary Award, by which Ontario will at once receive undisputed possession of nearly 100,000 sq. miles of territory, the timber limits of which

TO THE Free and Independent Electors

—OF—

ADDINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,—Having received a unanimous nomination by the Reform Association of Addington, I have consented to become a candidate for member of the House of Commons, and I respectfully solicit your votes at the approaching election.

As many of you know I have had the honour of filling some responsible public positions, and have also had comparatively large sums of public money entrusted to me, and I can confidently appeal to those who know, for proof, that I have discharged the duties and trusts appertaining to those positions faithfully, honestly and efficiently, to the satisfaction of the people.

My sympathies have always been with the Reform party. I believe that as a political party it is entitled to a great deal of credit for the prosperity, the liberty and security, as well as for the equal religious, social and political rights and privileges that we, as British subjects, enjoy at the present time.

The refusal of the Dominion Government to recognize the Boundary Award is, in my opinion, a very great injustice to the Province of Ontario, and I cannot conscientiously give my support to the Government in their unjust efforts to despoil Ontario of her equitable rights; nor can I approve of their recent measure to legislate themselves into power by "Gerrymandering" the Ontario constituencies.

On account of the shortness of the time, I shall not be able to see, personally, many of the electors in this large riding; but if you see fit to place me in the honourable and responsible position of your representative, I shall give my earnest support to every measure that will promote the moral and material interests of the people, and the true progress of our country.

MR. E. W. RATHBUN ON T

After four years of close observation still of opinion that it is a wro

At a large mass meeting held on Monday evening in the interest of Ashley, the Reform candidate for the County of Lennox, Mr. Rathbun was announced and there was considerable interest in hearing him, as the Tories were circulating the statement that though he is a large and successful tinner he had promised to vote for the Reform party in the coming election. Mr. Rathbun, however, disappointed any such expectation by announcing frankly on the platform that it is his intention to vote for Mr. Ashley and that his views in regard to the necessity of a protective policy for Canada have not been changed by the result of the last election.

We have not space to give a full speech in detail, and will only refer to the arguments he made use of in his carefully prepared speech.

While he recognized the necessity of a revenue tariff to meet our engagements said of free trade that the sooner we adopted that position that we can have it the better. He gave the present position credit for faithfully and ably carrying out the verdict of the people at the last election. They were then authorized to build up a wall of protection that behind the industries might be built up that could not be built up in Canada without a protective tariff of at least 25 per cent. He wanted to see his former statements based on the results of years of observation that to build up a protective policy the mechanic and the farmer must be paid proportionately more money than the other class in the community. That of such a policy is an admission that the people are willing to contribute an extra tax to build up industries at home. Even if a man buys a yard of cotton, a bag of sugar, or a gallon of coal oil, he is paying to those who manufacture it. The question is, are we willing to continue this policy or should it be continued?

One of the results of such a policy there must be a corresponding increase in the cost of living, and so the cost of everything will follow and there must be an increase all around, if none are to suffer, a protective policy is a bigger burden at the end of the week or month than a policy of unrestricted trade all round. One thing must be well known

County, and expect to spend my life among you. My property and my interests are here, and I am doing what I can to add to the agricultural and manufacturing success of our County, and to help bear its burdens of taxation. It will be, therefore, my interest as well as my desire, to do everything I can to make the burdens of taxation as light as possible on all the people. I have no personal interests to serve, other than the interests of the people as a whole, and as it is a considerable sacrifice to me, both in personal and business interests, to become a candidate at all I assure, you I would not consent to do so had it not been long my strong conviction that it is most desirable, especially in agricultural and heavy tax paying constituencies like ours, for the people's representative to be one of the people, and not some outside professional politician, with no interest or stake whatever in the county, only to make it a stepping stone to place in Parliament.

I believe it will be to our interests to guard well the rights and privileges of our own Province, and I am now, therefore, in full sympathy with the leaders of the Reform party in their efforts to confirm the Boundary Award, by which Ontario will at once receive undisputed possession of nearly 100,000 sq. miles of territory, the timber limits of which alone have been estimated to be worth one hundred and twenty five millions of dollars to the people of this Province. I am also in full sympathy with their struggle to resist the assumption of disallowance of Acts passed by our Provincial Legislature, and thus vindicate our rights to manage our own Provincial affairs without the unnecessary interference of the residents and representatives of other Provinces. I believe that our success in this contest will be our verdict in vindication of those rights.

The agricultural and the manufacturing interests of our country should go hand in hand, and each should be promoted without any undue advantage being given to one or the other. I am convinced that the present so-called "National Policy," as it is now framed and administered, adds to the burdens of general expense and taxation of the farmers without any compensatory advantages; and as the same "Policy" is meeting with the most decided opposition of at least two-thirds of the leading manufacturers of this county and a large proportion of those of this Province, I am in favour of such changes, at least, as will admit free of duty such important raw materials as iron, coal, and breadstuffs, so as to give cheap raw material for manufactures and goods as cheaply as possible to the consumers.

The policy of the present Government in building up great railway and land monopolies in our Dominion in connection with the Canada Pacific Railway bargain has my most decided opposition. I fear that for a generation at least to come the wrongs of the last three years in this respect will be severely felt. So far as at all indignant and just we

can collectively appeal to those who are, for proof, that I have discharged the duties and trusts appertaining to those positions faithfully, honestly and efficiently, to the satisfaction of the people.

My sympathies have always been with the Reform party. I believe that as a political party it is entitled to a great deal of credit for the prosperity, the liberty and security, as well as for the equal religious, social and political rights and privileges that we, as British subjects, enjoy at the present time.

The refusal of the Dominion Government to recognize the Boundary Award is, in my opinion, a very great injustice to the Province of Ontario, and I cannot conscientiously give my support to the Government in their unjust efforts to despoil Ontario of her equitable rights; nor can I approve of their recent measure to legislate themselves into power by "Gerrymandering" the Ontario constituencies.

On account of the shortness of the time, I shall not be able to see, personally, many of the electors in this large riding; but if you see fit to place me in the honourable and responsible position of your representative, I shall give my earnest support to every measure that will promote the moral and material interests of the people, and the true progress of our country.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. AYLESWORTH.
Newburgh, May 24th, 1882.

TO RENT.

Two Rooms, Nos. 1 and 2, in the Warner Block. Ground floor, next to the street. For terms apply to
E. S. LAPUM.

HOUSE TO LET.

The centre dwelling in the elegant terrace on Bridge-st. to let. Immediate possession. Apply to
JOHN HERRING.
Napanee, May 9th, 1882. 28-1f.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A comfortable House and Lot on Graham-st. The house has 7 rooms, good cellar, cistern, well and barn. Apply at this office or to the owner.
12-1f. **D. W. FRALICK.**

THE ANNUAL MEETING

—OF THE—
Co-Operative Warehousing Co.

Will be held in the
COMPANY'S OFFICE, NAPANEE.
On THURSDAY, the 15th Inst.,

At 2 o'clock p. m.
By order of the Board,
JAMES DALY,
Manager.
Napanee, June 5th, 1882. 1.

years.
We have not space to give a report in detail, and will only refer to arguments he made use of in an carefully prepared speech.

While he recognized the necessity revenue tariff to meet our engager said of free trade that the sooner we position that we can have it the better. He gave the present ment credit for faithfully and ably out the verdict of the people at the tion. They were then authorized to wall of protection that behind this dustries might be built up that could built up in Canada without a protection least 25 per cent. He wanted to his former statements based on the years of observation that towards protective policy the mechanic and or pays proportionately more money other class in the community. The of such a policy is an admission that ple are willing to contribute an extra build up industries at home. Every buys a yard of cotton, a bag of salt of sugar, or a gallon of coal oil, pay to those who manufacture it. The is, are we willing to continue this long should it be continued?

One of the results of such a policy there must be a corresponding increase of living, and so the cost of what follow and there must be an increase all around, if none are to suffer, and tion is can there be a bigger balance the end of the week or month than policy of unrestricted trade all round.

One thing must be well known, the manufacturer is being protected, laborer is not receiving any such by law. The laborers from other are now coming in to compete for ment in the industries that our own have taxed themselves to build up the manufacturer is protected yet world to come in and compete with There is practical free trade in the ket. The manufacturers have the round them and they are in the depend on Government support, tends to create combinations and monopolies, the fruits of which are bitter.

"I cannot," he said, "honestly sistently favor protection." In there was, for years, protection of stringent kind, both for agricultural manufacturers, and there was little tion or sympathy between employer those employed, until the labor ground to the dust, the people long bread and then there was want. Th about a change and the condition of ing classes had been better since manufacturer was better able to the markets of the world.

In Canada protection tends to ability to compete with others. portation lines are compelled to pay cost on coal and cannot work so cheap regard to our shipping it is an u fact that during the last four years creasing yearly and the same had result in the United States.

In regard to our own manufacture don't want to confine them to our ders, but such a policy tends to it Giving a familiar illustration t men, who were present, Mr. Ratl "Supposing I demand of all my that they buy at my store and no

hundred and twenty five millions of dollars to the people of this Province. I am also in full sympathy with their struggle to resist the assumption of disallowance of Acts passed by our Provincial Legislature, and thus vindicate our rights to manage our own Provincial affairs without the unnecessary interference of the residents and representatives of other Provinces. I believe that our success in this contest will be our verdict in vindication of those rights.

The agricultural and the manufacturing interests of our country should go hand in hand, and each should be promoted without any undue advantage being given to one or the other. I am convinced that the present so-called "National Policy," as it is now framed and administered, adds to the burdens of general expense and taxation of the farmers without any compensatory advantages; and as the same "Policy" is meeting with the most decided opposition of at least two-thirds of the leading manufacturers of this country and a large proportion of those of this Province, I am in favour of such changes, at least, as will admit free of duty such important raw materials as iron, coal, and breadstuffs, so as to give cheap raw material for manufactures and goods as cheaply as possible to the consumers.

The policy of the present Government in building up great railway and land monopolies in our Dominion in connection with the Canada Pacific Railway bargain has my most decided opposition. I fear that for a generation at least to come the wrongs of the last three years in this respect will be severely felt. So far as at all judicious and just we should encourage a policy of affording sufficient competition to all kinds of travel and transportation to make it as cheap and convenient as possible; and to so dispose of our public lands as to make them as cheap and desirable as possible to the actual settlers.

I think much can be done to lessen the present enormous expenses of our machinery of Government, which are growing more burdensome every year. If with a population of four and a half millions it is found actually necessary to sustain nine Governors, a Dominion House of Commons, a Senate, seven Provincial Legislatures, and a multitude of municipal tax levying bodies, these all should, at any rate, be made as business-like and inexpensive as possible, instead of becoming unnecessarily expensive. I will give my influence as far as possible to simplifying and retrenching in these.

It seems high time to consider whether the much abused superannuation system should not be either abolished entirely or greatly modified. Scores of public officers who have long enjoyed fat salaries are being each year superannuated at the public expense, and many of them in the prime of life and vigor. This year the amount of burden on the taxpayers of Canada in this one item alone will not fall much short of \$200,000. It has nearly doubled since the Macdonald Government came into power.

I will endeavour to see, personally, as many of you as possible, but it will not be possible to meet you all.

Yours respectfully,
D. W. ALLISON.

Adolphustown, June 1st, 1882.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. AYLESWORTH.

Newburgh, May 24th, 1882.

TO RENT.

Two Rooms, Nos. 1 and 2, in the Warner Block, Ground floor, next to the street. For terms apply to

E. S. LAPCH.

HOUSE TO LET.

The centre dwelling in the elegant terrace on Bridge-st. to let. Immediate possession. Apply to

JOHN HERRING.

28-11.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A comfortable House and Lot on Graham-st. The house has 7 rooms, good cellar, cistern, well and barn. Apply at this office or to the owner.

12-11.

D. W. FRALICK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

—OF THE—

Co-Operative Warehousing Co.

Will be held in the
COMPANY'S OFFICE, NAPANEE.

On **THURSDAY, the 15th Inst.,**

At 2 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Board.

JAMES DALY,

Manager.

Napanee, June 5th, 1882.

1.

MANITOBA BOOT & SHOE STORE

*Will Sell Cheaper than
any House in Town,*

FOR SIX MONTHS ONLY.

CALL AND GET THE GREATEST
BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

Don't forget the place,

 Roblin & Ford's Old Stand,

Next door to Ferguson Bros. Hardware Store.

The manufacturer is being protected by law. The laborers from other are now coming in to compete for ment in the industries that our own have taxed themselves to build up. the manufacturer is protected you world to come in and compete with There is practical free trade in the la ket. The manufacturers have the v round them and they are in the po depend on Government support, tends to create combinations and o nopolies, the fruits of which are bitt "I cannot," he said, "honestly sistently favor protection." In there was, for years, protection of, stringent kind, both for agricul manufacturers, and there was little tion or sympathy between emplo those employed, until the labor ground to the dust, the people langu bread and then there was want. This about a change and the condition of ing classes had been better since manufacturer was better able to co the markets of the world.

In Canada protection tends to de ability to compete with others. O portation lines are compelled to pay cost on coal and cannot work so chea regard to our shipping it is an un fact that during the last four years creasing yearly and the same had result in the United States.

In regard to our own manufac don't want to confine them to our ders, but such a policy tends to it.

Giving a familiar illustration to men, who were present, Mr. Rathl "Supposing I demand of all my that they buy at my store and not for anything they want. Supposing to manufacture all the boots and sell inside of the premises and p around all manufactured anywhere I say that I want you to pay an e of 25 cents a pair for all made here pose that some should slip out and side of this wall and I should char toll of 25 cents a pair on all they br question would be how many of y endorse it and how long would yo of it."

On the other hand he did believe siness had been helped some by t though it was evident that the pr of business success could not, to a enable extent, be attributed to that eight or ten years we have seasons sion and then of success again. H that the time of the next depressi far off. In the United States the of its approach were already app it will surely come to us whether protective policy or not. In case change of policy now the cry of "see the result of this change." count he would like to see it cont the people will be yet convince fruits are bitter.

Though he was born in the Un he had lived long in Canada and d tate to say that for the laboring facturing men he believed that Government has the finest system of the earth. There were no cha and consequently no fluctuations rangements on that account. I tured articles there was free tra

THE EXPRESS

PAGE SHEET.

[\$1.50 if not paid till end of Year.

2, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1882.

VOL. XXI. No. 32.

V. RATHBUN ON THE N. P.

years of close observation, he is of opinion that it is a wrong policy.

A large mass meeting held at Deseronto on Tuesday evening in the interests of Mr. V. Rathbun, Reform candidate for East Hastings, was announced to speak. There was considerable interest manifested in him, as the Tories have been making the statement pretty freely that he is a large and successful manufacturer, and promised to vote for the N. P. in the coming election. Mr. Rathbun, disappointed any such expectation by coming frankly on the platform that he had no intention to vote for Mr. Ashley, and his views in regard to the mistake of the protective policy for Canada have not been changed by the result of the last four

elections. He had no space to give a report of his last campaign, and will only refer to a few points he made use of in an able and prepared speech. He recognized the necessity of a high tariff to meet our engagements, and he made the trade that the sooner we are in a position that we can have it the world over. He gave the present Government credit for faithfully and ably carrying out the policy of the people at the last election. He was then authorized to build a protection that behind this wall might be built up that could not be broken down. Canada without a protection of at least 25 per cent. He wanted to re-affirm his statements based on the last four years of observation that towards this policy the mechanic and the laborer are proportionately more money than any other class in the community. The adoption of the protective policy is an admission that the people are willing to contribute an extra sum to the industries at home. Every man that produces a pound of cotton, a bag of salt, a pound of iron, or a gallon of coal oil, pays a tribute to the manufacturer. The question is whether it is worth while to continue this and how long it should be continued?

The results of such a policy is that there will be a corresponding increase to the cost of living, and so the cost of wages must be increased. There must be an increase of prices, if none are to suffer, and the question is whether there be a bigger balance left at the end of the week or month than under the unrestricted trade all round.

revenue duties were collected on a few things, easily collected and not subject to fluctuations.

The remarks throughout were listened to with much attention and interest.

REFORM MEETINGS.

The Bath Meetings.

Mr. David Allison's meeting at the Town Hall, on Thursday evening, was a decided success for the Reform candidate. The hall was comfortably filled by the representative men of this section of country, anxious to hear an account of the stewardship of Sir John and his cabinet. The chair was occupied by John C. Murray, Esq., ex-Reeve of Amherst Island, who performed the duties creditably. The chairman, in his opening remarks, stated that the meeting was in the interest of Mr. Allison and would be addressed by Mr. G. D. Hawley, M. P. P. for Lennox, also that at the close of Mr. Hawley's address, an opportunity would be afforded for Sir John or any of his friends to address the electors. Mr. Hawley then came forward in response to the call of the chairman, and was greeted with loud applause. He proceeded to speak of the National Policy of Sir John, and in a clear and decisive manner showed its fallacies, and its utter helplessness to promote the interests of the farmer, the laboring man, or the mechanic. The Boundary Award, the dissallowance of the Streams Bill, and the Canada Pacific Railway Contract were handled without gloves, and the iniquity of the whole batch was shown to be monstrous. Mr. Hawley was frequently cheered during his scathing discourse on the treatment of Ontario by Sir John and his Quebec Bleus, and he closed with an appeal to the electors to vote for D. W. Allison and show by their ballots that the people of Ontario would no longer submit to Sir John's misrule. Mr. A. H. Roe, the speaker in behalf of Sir John was present, but even he, who is considered to be the best platform speaker in the Tory ranks of Lennox, did not attempt to refute the cutting arguments of his opponent but simply indulged in nonentities as to what Mr. Hawley did not say, and, after puffing away for an hour or so, he unceremoniously picked up his grab sack, and quit the place.

Friday evening a meeting was held in the interest of John A. at Bath. Mr. A. H. Roe, orator of the party, was present at an early hour to address them. The chair was taken by T. E. Howard, a merchant of this place, who briefly introduced Mr. Roe, who occupied the greater portion of the evening in telling the people how he had matched Cart-

been a Reformer, that the Reformers had placed him in the highest position in the county and that he would not break faith with them by coming out as a Conservative candidate but offered to stand as an independent. This did not suit Mr. Elliott's fancy, hence he took another tack and asked Mr. Allison if he would promise not to oppose Sir John Macdonald. To this Elliott says Mr. Allison replied that he would not be a candidate and also said he would vote for Sir John. Therefore he accused Mr. Allison of breaking his word in coming out in opposition to Sir John. This was the terrible disclosure and the audience recognizing that it only reflected discredit upon Elliott, jeered and hissed him to his heart's content. A more pitiable spectacle was never witnessed on any platform. Here was a man, who, while charging another with breaking his word, admitted that he was, in telling the story, breaking his solemn pledge, and that the whole scheme was a plot against his political friend and ally. It is not surprising that the audience paid no attention to the remainder of his remarks. Mr. S. Gibson followed, and in fitting language denied the charge that Mr. Allison had ever promised to vote for Sir John, and denounced the author of the vile slander. He gave Elliott such a dressing down that he will never forget. Mr. Albert Proctor of Toronto next took the stand and rubbed in the dose of Mr. Gibson with a vengeance. He then dropped the unsavory morsel and dealt with the leading questions before the people in a masterly manner. The meeting was one of the largest, most intelligent and orderly we have ever had the pleasure of attending. It broke up about 11.30 o'clock with cheers for the Queen, Mr. Blake and Mr. Allison.

Meeting at Wilton.

A very successful meeting in the interest of Mr. Allison was held at Wilton Wednesday evening. Mr. Johnson occupied the chair. Mr. Allison was represented by Mr. Joseph Connolly of Yarker, who made a capital speech, showing that the N. P. was of no benefit to manufacturers; by Mr. G. D. Hawley, M. P. P., Mr. S. Gibson and Mr. P. Slaven. Mr. G. M. Elliott represented Sir John. The meeting was a grand success for Mr. Allison.

A capital meeting was held at Mill Haven on Tuesday evening in the interest of Mr. D. W. Allison, at which the speakers were Messrs. Hawley, Napanee, and Proctor, Toronto, and Jarline (Cobourg), in behalf of the Opposition, and Mr. Roe, on behalf of the Government candidate. The meeting was overwhelmingly Liberal, two to one.

A familiar illustration to his own were present, Mr. Rathbun said: "I demand of all my own men to buy at my store and not go outside if they want. Supposing I resolve to have all the boots and shoes we

North Fredericksburgh Town Hall.
On Monday evening a very large and intelligent audience assembled in the North Fredericksburgh Town Hall, at Mr. D. W. Alli-

The meeting held here on Wednesday night in the interest of Sir John was the most disgraceful of the series. Mr. Roe represented Sir John Macdonald and spoke for an hour and a half, during which he met with not a single interruption, notwithstanding that there was a large percentage of Reformers present. But as soon as Mr. Proctor, who represented Mr. Allison, arose to speak, the wink was given by some of the wire-pullers and the interruptions commenced. They could not stand the convincing arguments he adduced and were bound no person would hear him. But Mr. Proctor could not be put down and he rammed the facts home for an hour. On taking his seat the chairman so far forgot his position—if he ever knew what was required of him—as to call Mr.

being protected from the interference of any such protection. The laborers from other countries are in to compete for employment in the industries that our own laborers themselves to build up. While the laborer is protected you ask the laborer to compete with our labor. Free trade in the labor market. Manufacturers have the wall built and they are in the position to get Government support, and this is a combination and often more fruits of which are bitter.

"I," he said, "honestly and sincerely favor protection." In England for years, protection of the most kind, both for agriculture and manufactures, and there was little connection between employers and laborers, until the laborers were driven out, the people languished for work, and there was want. This brought about the condition of the laborer in England had been better since and the laborer was better able to compete in the world.

Protection tends to destroy our competition with others. Our transients are compelled to pay an extra price and cannot work so cheaply. In shipping it is an unfortunate thing the last four years it is dearly and the same had been the case in the United States.

As to our own manufactures we tend to confine them to our own borders, a policy tends to it.

A familiar illustration to his own case was present, Mr. Rathbun said: "I demand of all my own men to stay at my store and not go outside to get what they want. Supposing I resolve to take all the boots and shoes we of the premises and put a wall around them anywhere else, and I want you to pay an extra price for a pair for all made here, and suppose should slip out and buy outside the wall and I should charge them a price for a pair on all they bring in, the result would be how many of you would stay and how long would you approve of it?"

On the other hand he did believe that but for the help of the policy, as evident that the present time of success could not, to any considerable extent, be attributed to that. Every year we have seasons of depression and of success again. He believed that the next depression was not far off. The United States indications were already apparent, and he would come to us whether we have a policy or not. In case there is a policy now the cry of many is, "What is the result of this change?" On that account he would like to see it continued, and he would be yet convinced that it is better.

He was born in the United States and long in Canada and did not hesitate for the laboring and manufacturing men he believed that the British it has the finest system on the face of the globe. There were no changes of tariff recently no fluctuations and disturbances on that account. In manufactures there was free trade and the

of \$12.00 as rent. He also mentioned the name of John Herring, who, he declared, was bound body and breeches to support the candidature of John A. He also repeated portions of John A's amphitheatre speech delivered in Toronto, and declared that it made no difference, in a general way, whether Ontario was robbed or not of 100,000 sq. miles of territory—"twas a mere bagatelle, and not worth mentioning." He also acquitted Mr. Hooper of crookedness in county money affairs, and tried to make it appear it was Grits who stole the money.

He was followed by Mr. T. W. Casey, who, in a quiet way, knocked the pegs out from under what Mr. Roe had been declaring, stripped his statements of the cobwebs which hid their true meaning, and showed the people present the iniquity of the present administration. He spoke for upwards of an hour, amid frequent interruptions and frowning looks from the Tory party, and closed with an earnest appeal to the people to elect as their representative Mr. D. W. Allison, a man worthy of their suffrages, a man of their own county, honored and respected, who, if elected, would work earnestly for the benefit of Lennox and the Dominion.

The meeting broke up at an early hour in the morning, and we were glad, on the chairman's account, it did, as he had already in a manner proceeded to rest, by converting the chair into a bed. He seemed much fatigued, and long before the close of the speeches he looked like a capital Z horizontally inclined.

The independent electors throughout this section are solid for Allison.

North Fredericksburgh Town Hall.

On Monday evening a very large and intelligent audience assembled in the North Fredericksburgh Town Hall, at Mr. D. W. Allison's meeting. Mr. Allison was represented by Mr. Albert Proctor of Toronto; Messrs. James Daly and S. Gibson of Napanee. Mr. Daly was the first speaker, and he dealt effectively with the N. P. and its relations to the farmer, proving conclusively that it increased the cost of every thing he has to buy, without effecting in the slightest degree the value of the products he has to sell. Having a personal knowledge of the river over which the dispute arose between Messrs. Caldwell and McLaren, he was in a position to do the Streams Bill question justice, and the applause which greeted his remarks was evidence that he had made a clear and accurate statement of the issue. Mr. G. M. Elliott followed Mr. Daly. He had a terrible disclosure to make and his eyes wallowed round like gig-lamps while his mouth—and what a mouth!—foamed with suppressed eagerness to shoot it off. He excused himself for repeating the private conversation which he was about to disclose by saying that the exigencies of the occasion demanded it. The hisses and jeers which greeted this statement would have made any person but the scavenger of a petty political clique wince. The disclosure was to this effect:—G. M. Elliott, Jas. Russell and D. H. Preston plotted to thwart Mr. Roe's efforts to secure the Conservative nomination and conceived the idea of inducing Mr. D. W. Allison to run in the Conservative interest. They asked Mr. Allison to meet them on a certain occasion and made known their desire. Mr. Allison replied that he had always

CONSERVATIVE MEETINGS.

Bombastes at Sicilia.

On Monday evening A. H. Roe addressed the electors of Amherst Island, and although he, in a rambling speech, occupied the greater part of the evening, he did not succeed in striking oil to any extent; in fact we never were present at a political meeting convened and drummed up by Conservatives in which so little apparent interest was manifested. The hall was well filled and the electors present behaved like gentlemen. Some remarks by Mr. Roe on the Irish question so incensed a number of Irishmen present that they rose up in a body and quit the place, declaring that they would not listen to a speaker who derided their countrymen. He was followed by Mr. G. D. Hawley, our local member, who, in the short space of time allotted to him, effectually wiped out his opponent on all issues raised at the meeting. He was warmly applauded on resuming his seat.

SOUTH FREDERICKSBURGH.

The meeting held here on Wednesday night in the interest of Sir John was the most disgraceful of the series. Mr. Roe represented Sir John Macdonald and spoke for an hour and a half, during which he met with not a single interruption, notwithstanding that there was a large percentage of Reformers present. But as soon as Mr. Proctor, who represented Mr. Allison, arose to speak, the wink was given by some of the wire-pullers and the interruptions commenced. They could not stand the convincing arguments he adduced and were bound no person would hear him. But Mr. Proctor could not be put down and he ranned the facts home for an hour. On taking his seat the chairman so far forgot his position—if he ever knew what was required of him—as to call Mr. Proctor a liar, or words to that effect. Many respectable Conservatives left the meeting completely disgusted with the actions of the leaders of their party.

What the People Would Like to Know.

If "specs" isn't sorry he spoke.

A. H. Roe's private opinion of G. M. Elliott.

What Sir John thinks of both of them.

Who is going to get the Customs Collectorship.

If Elliott's claims are not now ahead of Roe's.

What story "specs" will concoct next.

If he will stack the cards against Roe in the deal for the Customs.

Who takes any stock in either of them.

What the Politicians are Saying.

[Vide Toronto World.]

I wasn't in good speaking trim Monday. Didn't they sit upon me though? but I'm no chicken.—"Specs."

Wait till the election is over and I'll give those fellows a piece of my mind.—A Hard Ro.

Deroche says we are all thieves and robbers. Well, I shouldn't squeal; that's not much worse than J. T. calls me.—A. Goosery.

You don't catch me giving myself away. I'm sly, I am.—Our own Uriah.

Hooper didn't steal nothing.—W. Nickel Cent.

Dear Sir John smiled on me. I'm happy now; let me sleep with my ancestors.—J. J. W.

A sweet lot! If Hooper was only here to complete the group!—The Chieftain.

Legal Cards.

W. S. WILLIAMS, BARRISTER, AT-TORNEY, Official Assignee, etc., Napanee.

D. H. PRESTON, BARRISTER, AND Attorney-at-law, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc. Office, Mills' Block, Dundas-st., Napanee, Ont.

S. GIBSON, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, etc. Office, Grange Block, John-st., Napanee.

JOHN ENGLISH, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR in Chancery, etc. Office—In the room lately occupied by Mr. E. B. Stone, over Henry's Book Store, Napanee.

REEVE & MORDEN, BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, etc. Office—McMullen's Block, Dundas-st., Napanee, Ont. W. A. REEVE, M. A., A. L. MORDEN. Co. Crown Attorney.

DEROCHE & MADDEN, BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc. OFFICE—In Grange Block, Napanee. Money to loan on easy terms.

H. M. DEROCHÉ.

J. H. MADDEN.

Medical Cards.

R. A. LEONARD, M. D., C.P.S. (LATE House Surgeon of Kingston General Hospital,) Physician, Surgeon, etc. Office—Over Ferguson Bros'. Hardware Store, Napanee.

Dental Card.

DR. H. B. WRAY, L.D.S., (GRADUATE Royal College Dental Surgeons, Ont.)

SURGEON DENTIST,

[SUCCESSOR TO DR. CLEMENTS.]

Rooms lately occupied by Dr. Clements, Dundas street.

Business Cards.

P. E. R. MILLER, ISSUER OF Marriage Licenses, Switzerville. 16-ly

GEO. B. SILLS, LICENSE INSPECTOR for the License District of Lennox. Office in Mr. S. Gibson's Law office, Grange Block. 18 ly

R. J. GIRVIN, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE Licenses and Certificates, Commissioner in B. R. Agent Standard Insurance Co., Hamilton. Stella P.O., Amherst Isl. 51-ly

JAMES STORMS, WILTON,

AUCTIONEER.

Goods sold on commission; also sales of land, farm stock, &c., attended to on reasonable terms. Correspondence solicited. 52-ly

M. J. BUTLER, PROVINCIAL LAND Surveyor, Civil Engineer, Office, &c. East End of Grange Block.

Miscellaneous Cards.

C. L. WOOD, L. D. S., NAPANEE, Office, No. 300 Dundas-st.

All work warranted. Teeth inserted from one to a double set. Teeth filled, cleaned and regulated. Filling warranted from one to five years. A specialty made of filling and regulating children's teeth. 51-ly

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The subscriber wishes to notify the public that he has removed from Dr. Shirley's shop on Centre-St. to the shop lately occupied by Duncan Benn, Dundas-st. east, near W. Joy's Carriage Shop, where he will always be on hand to do all kinds of

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING

in a neat, strong and satisfactory manner and all kinds of work in his line, including Horseshoeing and Repairing.

Particular Attention given to Shoeing Interfering Horses.

Give him a call. Satisfaction guaranteed. Residence adjoining the shop, where he will be found outside of business hours.

J. C. COLE, General Blacksmith. Napanee, Nov. 16th, 1881.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

The largest and most complete factory in the Dominion. Highest honors ever awarded to any maker in the world.

The Dominion Pianos and Organs

Are the best in the market and will be sold at the lowest possible advance on cost. As I buy my Organs and Pianos for cash I am able to give purchasers the better bargains.

E. R. SHOREY

General Agent for Napanee and vicinity.

Instruments kept constantly on hand at his residence, Isabella-st., near G.T.R. Station.

THOS. SYMINGTON,

SEED AND

PROVISION MERCHANT,

DUNDAS STREET, NAPANEE.

Pork at Toronto wholesale prices. Seed of all kinds a specialty. Best flour and feed at lowest rates.

THOS. SYMINGTON.

NAPANEE STEAM DYE WORKS.

J. MONTGOMERY

Begs to announce that his increased facilities for doing all kinds of dyeing enable him to do work

Cheaper and Better than ever Before.

Dress Goods, Cloth of all kinds, Shawls, Cloaks. Yarn dyed in the latest shades of

The Difference in G

BY GEO. W. PECK.

When the world is so full of people who are too smart, and continually asserting themselves, that they want to have something it is pleasant to occasionally meet a modest young person, who had inconvenience and torture, even make any fuss. This was particularly during the last when the heavens seemed to over the loss of the sun, which had been seen at its accustomed place a month. An old man got into with his umbrella as wet as if for an umbrella to be. The sun full, and he closed the umbrella the point down on the floor as but in fact he put it right into of one of these sweet, modest girls to her stocking, and the dirty than poured down into the shoe she looked as though she would foot, and call his attention, to doing, but she seemed to relent resigned expression, as though was not going to ride many blocks, perhaps somebody would get out a seat, she looked out of the window. Once she moved her head as would look down at her shoe near full of water it was, but thought better of it, and looked at a man with a wart on his a few minutes she began to smile was conclusive evidence to some water was coming up around and gradually overflowing. She looked as though she feared spoke to the man about it, he her very forward, and that all of an impropriety in speaking without an introduction. Finally came nervous, and when a girl get nervous something has gone. She blushed and touched him that held the umbrella hand little fluttering finger and said "May I ask you, sir, without be impolite, to do me a favor?" "Why certainly, miss," said as he looked down at her. "Will you please take your of my shoe, for a moment, and the shoe off and empty it." "For heaven's sake, miss, umbrella in your shoe? I beg pardon it out." "It's of no consequence at a little lady, as she turned up her side and let the black cambric "There, you can put it right you would prefer a dry shoe if brella you can put it in this other. But the old man blushed and the other end of the car, and at other girl's foot. The other girl that kind of a retiring child of she looked up at the old blun fire in her eye and every red head meaning business, and said "Can't you keep off of people better ride in a sprinkling cart anywhere. Why don't you look are walking? I don't see why bought a stone-crusher for, who walk on a stone quarry and find

R. A. LEONARD, M. D., C.P.S. (LATE
House Surgeon of Kingston General
Hospital,) Physician, Surgeon, etc. Office
—Over Ferguson Bros'. Hardware Store,
Napanee.

Dental Card.

DR. H. B. WRAY, L.D.S., (GRADUATE
Royal College Dental Surgeons, Ont.,)

SURGEON DENTIST,

[SUCCESSOR TO DR. CLEMENTS.]

Rooms lately occupied by Dr. Clements, Dundas
Street.

Business Cards.

P. E. R. MILLER, ISSUER OF MAR-
riage Licenses, Switzerville. 16-ly

GEO. B. SILLS, LICENSE INSPEC-
tor for the License District of Lennox.
Office in Mr. S. Gibson's Law office, Grange
Block. 18 ly

R. J. GIRVIN, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE
Licenses and Certificates, Commissioner
in B. R. Agent Standard Insurance Co.,
Hamilton. Stella P.O., Amherst Isl. 51-ly

JAMES STORMS, WILTON,

AUCTIONEER.

Goods sold on commission; also sales of
land, farm stock, &c., attended to on reason-
able terms. Correspondence solicited. 52-ly

M. J. BUTLER, PROVINCIAL LAND
Surveyor, Civil Engineer, Office, &c.
East End of Grange Block.

W. F. HALL, AGENT CANADA FIRE
and Marine, Lancashire and Liverpool,
and London and Globe Insurance Companies.
Office, Napanee Paper Co., John-st.

JAMES AYLSWORTH, ISSUER OF
Marriage Licenses, Tamworth.

W. V. DETLOR, INSURANCE AGENT,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.,
Napanee.

J. J. WATSON, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE
Licenses and Certificates, Adolphustown.

C. L. ROGERS, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE
Licenses and Certificates, Conveyancer,
etc., Bath, Ont.

ANSON STORMS, ISSUER OF MAR-
riage Licenses, Conveyancer, Commis-
sioner for taking Affidavits, &c., Okeana, Ont.

CHARLES LANE, ISSUER OF MAR-
riage Licenses and Certificates. Office
—Front of Grammar school, Bridge Street,
Napanee.

BYRON DERBYSHIRE, LICENSED
Auctioneer, Okeana, will attend all sales
in any part of the counties of Lennox and
Addington. Correspondence solicited.

Hotel Cards.

BRISCO HOUSE,

Dundas Street, Napanee, Ont.

The Dominion Pianos and Organs
Are the best in the market and will be sold
at the lowest possible advance on cost. As
I buy my Organs and Pianos for cash I am
able to give purchasers the better bargains.

E. R. SHOREY

General Agent for Napanee and vicinity.

Instruments kept constantly on hand at his
residence, Isabella-st., near G.T.R. Station.

THOS. SYMINGTON,

SEED AND

PROVISION MERCHANT,

DUNDAS STREET, NAPANEE.

Pork at Toronto wholesale prices. Seed
of all kinds a specialty. Best flour and feed
at lowest rates.

THOS. SYMINGTON.

NAPANEE STEAM DYE WORKS.

J. MONTGOMERY

Begs to announce that his increased facilities
for doing all kinds of dyeing enable him to
do work

Cheaper and Better than ever Before.

Dress Goods, Cloth of all kinds, Shawls,
Clouds. Yarn dyed in the latest shades of
color; also Furs and Kid Gloves cleaned,
and Feathers cleaned, dyed and pressed on
short notice.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY AT-
TENDED TO.

Works: Water Street, Napanee.

FARMERS, READ THIS.

ROYAL
Insurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL, - TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
Shareholders Liability Unlimited.

Funds Invested, Twenty-Three Million
Dollars.

Annual Income, Five Million Dollars.

FARM PROPERTY INSURED AGAINST
DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING.

W. S. WILLIAMS,

38 3m. Agent for Napanee & District.

POTTER & WILLIAMS.

LIVERY & SALE STABLES.

Adjoining the Brisco House.

was conclusive evidence to so
water was coming up around
and gradually overflowing.
She looked as though she feared
spoke to the man about it, he
her very forward, and that al-
of an impropriety in speaking
without an introduction. Fi-
came nervous, and when a gi-
get nervous something has go-
She blushed and touched him
that held the umbrella hand-
little fluttering finger and said
"May I ask you, sir, without
be impolite, to do me a favor?"
"Why certainly, miss," said
as he looked down at her. "I
"Will you please take your
of my shoe, for a moment, and
the shoe off and empty it."
"For heaven's sake, miss,
brella in your shoe? I beg par-
took it out.

"It's of no consequence at
little lady, as she turned up he
side and let the black cambric
"There, you can put it right
you would prefer a dry shoe
brella you can put it in this ot-
But the old man blushed and
the other end of the car, and st-
other girl's foot. The other g-
that kind of a retiring child of
she looked up at the old blun-
fire in her eye and every red
head meaning business, and sai-

"Can't you keep off of people
better ride in a sprinkling cart
anywhere. Why don't you lo-
are walking? I don't see wh-
bought a stone-crusher for, wh-
walk on a stone quarry and fu-
stones for pavement."

The old man pulled the be-
putting his umbrella under his
ed the whole length of the ca-
off several hats with the umb-
didn't mash any feet, for all th-
put their feet under the seat.
what a difference there is in gi-

Her High Heels Did

For a long time, says the *St. Zette*, the alarming height of
woman's boots has been a so-
anxiety to her many friends and
but it is generally felt that
strance with her on the subject
irritate her. An action was
London the other day to recove-
tion for personal injuries, and
ed on the ground of contributory
The plaintiff was a butcher, w-
wife, went on board a steamer
the defendant for a short sea-
stepping on board the vessel th-
wife slipped and fell, break-
A question was raised in the
inquiry as to the height of the
boots. She described them as
very high—about the usual
medical witness expressed his
the heels of the boots were l-
wife were not very high; bu-
that high heels led to many ac-
in some cases "conducted to a
spine." In the end the jury
dict for the defendant.

Nice Disclosures.

Some rather disconcerting

W. and M. rine, Lancashire and Liverpool, and London and Globe Insurance Companies. Office, Napanee Paper Co., John-st.

JAMES AXLSWORTH, ISSUER OF Marriage Licenses, Tamworth.

W. V. DETLOR, INSURANCE AGENT, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Napanee.

J. J. WATSON, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE Licenses and Certificates, Adolphustown.

C. L. ROGERS, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE Licenses and Certificates, Conveyancer, &c., Bath, Ont.

ANSON STORMS, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE Licenses, Conveyancer, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, &c., Odesa, Ont.

CHARLES LANE ISSUER OF MARRIAGE Licenses and Certificates. Office—Front of Grammar school, Bridge Street, Napanee.

BERON DERBYSHIRE, LICENSED Auctioneer, Odesa, will attend all sales in any part of the counties of Lennox and Addington. Correspondence solicited.

Hotel Cards.

BRISCO HOUSE,

Dundas Street, Napanee, Ont.

Dr. D. D. CHIDESTER, (late of the Queen's, Teton,) proprietor. First-class in every respect. Excellent stables and sheds. 37-ly.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 AND 6½ PER cent. \$50,000 to loan, private funds; in sums to suit borrowers, on security of approved farm and town property, for periods of from two to twenty years, repayable by instalments or at end of term, to suit borrower. Interest payable yearly. Apply to S. GIBSON, Grange Block, Napanee.

\$200,000 TO LEND AT 6 AND 6½ per Cent. for any term of years. No Commission Charged. W. S. WILLIAMS. Napanee, Dec. 1, 1881.

MONEY TO LOAN

At 6, 6½, and 7 Per Cent.

—BY—

THOS. FLYNN,

Auctioneer, Provincial Valuator, &c. Mart next door to Paisley House, Napanee. 40-ly.

Miscellaneous Cards.

Mair's Machine Shop.

STEAM ENGINES and all kinds of **Bailers** made to order. Also all kinds of **Machinery** repaired on the shortest notice. Remember the place, opposite the old City Hotel, corner of Adelaide and Bridge Sts.

short notice.
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Works: Water Street, Napanee.

FARMERS, READ THIS.

ROYAL Insurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL, - TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
Shareholders Liability Unlimited.

Funds Invested, Twenty-Three Million Dollars.

Annual Income, Five Million Dollars.

FARM PROPERTY INSURED AGAINST
DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING.

W. S. WILLIAMS,
38 3m. Agent for Napanee & District.

POTTER & WILLIAMS.

LIVERY & SALE STABLES.

Adjoining the Brisco House.

FIRST CLASS RIGS.

MODERATE CHARGES.

NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

CANADIAN

Singer Family Sewing Machine.

THOS. FLYNN, SOLE AGENT.

OFFICE NEXT HUFFMAN HOUSE,
NAPANEE.

Sold on Easy Terms of Payment
and Cheap for Cash.

This is the best Machine Manufactured. He is instructed to offer exceedingly liberal terms to Dress Makers, &c.

TIME AND ACCOMMODATION.

This offer is only made for a short time. Come and Inspect before Purchasing Elsewhere.

Second Hand Machines taken as part Payment.

WANTED—Active agents. Constant Employment and Good Pay.

putting his umbrella under his ed the whole length of the ca off several hats with the umb didn't mash any feet, for all th put their feet under the seat. what a difference there is in gi

Her High Heels Did

For a long time, says the *St. zette*, the alarming height of woman's boots has been a source of anxiety to her many friends and but it is generally felt that strance with her on the subject irritate her. An action was London the other day to recover tion for personal injuries, and ed on the ground of contributory The plaintiff was a butcher, wife, went on board a steamer the defendant for a short sea 1 stepping on board the vessel th wife slipped and fell, break A question was raised in the inquiry as to the height of the boots. She described them a very high—about the usual medical witness expressed his the heels of the boots were l wife were not very high; b that high heels led to many ac in some cases "conducted to n spine." In the end the jury dict for the defendant.

Nice Disclosures.

Some pithy disclosures just that the Conservatives spent mo their canvass at the recent Ger in Berlin alone than was exp factions of the Liberals together the empire. 'Much of this was by persons who desired to inju as a class, in order to reach ind bers of the race, against whor grudges. One extensive dealer in Berlin, of the name of Her rage at certain active and succ petitors of the Mosiac faith bounds, alone raised over 400,00 the Conservative campaign fund is believed to have taken 160,00 of his own pocket. The aristoc buted very little to the outlay, a together with the poor returns c the money, is causing a good de isfaction among those who hav ause for complaint.

A Phantom City.

Archæologists are excited over from the French explorer Charna ing the discovery of a so-calle city among the hostile and jealo Guatemala. This confirms the st to thought to be romantic and "inhabited cities" which still e the Indians in the same conditio found them. Hitherto these been believed to be extinct Times.

"Women are so contrary," sa "I thought when I got marrie would darn my socks, and let instead of that she lets my sock darns me."

Difference in Girls.

BY GEO. W. PECK.

The world is so full of young people too smart, and who are converting themselves, and showing want to have something to say, not to occasionally meet a real person, who had rather suffer pain and torture, even, than to fuss. This was noticed more during the last rainy day, heavens seemed to be weeping loss of the sun, which had not its accustomed haunts for ever. An old man got into a street-car umbrella as wet as it is possible for a man to be. The seats were all closed the umbrella and put down on the floor as he supposed, he put it right into the low shoe of a sweet, modest girl, right on the floor, and the dirty water more or less down into the shoe. At first she thought she would move her all his attention to what he was doing, she seemed to relent, and with a sad expression, as though she hoped he would ride many blocks, or perhaps he would get out and give him a look out of the window. She moved her head as though she was looking down at her shoe to see how much water it was, but again she looked at it, and looked across the street with a wart on his nose. After a while she began to shiver, which gave evidence to some that she was coming up around her instep, usually overflowing the banks. As though she feared that if she told him about it, he would think her forward, and that she was guilty of impropriety in speaking to a stranger in introduction. Finally she became nervous, and when a girl begins to do something has got to be done. She reached and touched him on the hand the umbrella handle with her ring finger and said: "Ask you, sir, without seeming to, to do me a favor?" "Certainly, miss," said the old man, "I'll do it for you." "What is it?" "You please take your umbrella out for a moment, and let me take it and empty it." "Aren't you, miss, was my umbrella in your shoe? I beg pardon," and he had no consequence at all," said the girl as she turned up her shoe on the street the black cambric water out. "You can put it right back, or if you prefer a dry shoe for your umbrella can put it in this other one." The old man blushed and moved off to the end of the car, and stepped on another foot. The other girl was not of a retiring child of nature, and she came up at the old blunderbuss with her eye and every red hair on her face, and said: "You keep off of people's feet? You are in a sprinkling cart when you go to the city? I don't see what the city is for, when you could

Simple Remedies for Minor Accidents.

For the sting of a bee use ammonia, wet salt, or a slice of an onion.

For a slight cut there is nothing better to control the hemorrhage than common unglazed brown wrapping paper, such as is used by marketmen and grocers; a piece to be bound over the wound.

In cases of sunstroke or extreme exhaustion from the effect of heat use cloths wrung out of ice water to head, neck, and chest. Give ten or fifteen drops of aromatic spirits of ammonia every fifteen minutes. Never give any alcoholic stimulants.

Nose bleed, if not in excess, should not be checked. It is nature's method of relieving congestion. It sometimes, however, passes a healthy limit and demands attention. Put the hands in mustard water and apply cloths wet with ice water, or vinegar water, to the forehead and over the nose. In aged persons and those who are great eaters nose bleed indicates a tendency to apoplexy.

The bowels should be kept free and the diet regular.

In the summer season it is not an uncommon thing for persons going into the woods to be poisoned by contact with dog wood, ivy, or the poison oak. The severe itching and smarting which is thus produced may be relieved by first washing the parts with a solution of saleratus, two teaspoonsful to the pint of water, and then applying cloths wet with extract of hamamelis. Take a dose of epsom salts internally or a double rochelle power.

For a simple fainting fit a horizontal position and fresh air will usually suffice. If a person receive a severe shock caused by a fall or blow, handle carefully without jarring. A horizontal position is best. Loosen all tight clothing from the throat, chest, and waist. If the patient can swallow, give half a teaspoonful aromatic spirits of ammonia in a little water. If that cannot be procured, give whiskey or brandy and water. Apply warmth to the feet and bowels.

There are minor accidents liable to occur at any time, which, if properly treated, may prevent serious results. A burn or scald is always painful; but the pain can be instantly relieved by the use of bi-carbonate of soda, or common baking soda (saleratus). Put two tablespoonsful of soda in a half cup of water. Wet a piece of linen cloth in the solution and lay it on the burn. The pain will disappear as if by magic. If the burn is so deep that the skin has peeled off, dredge the dry soda directly on the part affected.

If a child is taken in convulsions place it in a warm bath in which you can bear the back of the hand (not the palm); pour cold water on the head through a strainer like a shower bath. Then wrap the child warmly in a blanket, keeping the head cool and the feet warm. If a bath is not at hand and the remedy can be procured, soak a flannel cloth in tincture of assafoetida and pin around the child's neck, with a dry cloth over it. If an acid poison has been taken give an alkali to counteract it—saleratus or ammonia. Then give an emetic of mustard and water or salt and water.

Riding an Alligator Bareback.

On last Saturday morning a scene took place at Lake Lochloosa Station, on the Peninsular railroad, which for genuine excitement and sensation will completely lay in the shade the best Spanish bull-fight on record. A party of men on the wharf saw a large alligator about a hundred yards out in the lake, gently reposing amid the ripple that a pleasant breeze was making. Some of the party got into a boat, carrying with them a small harpoon hook, and rowed out to the alligator. When within convenient distance, the harpoon was thrown, and with unerring shot made its way into the beast just behind the right fore leg. No sooner than this was done, and while the alligator was raging in the waters in its most powerful efforts to release itself, one of the party, a Mr. Posey, a man probably fifty years of age, leaped into the lake, swam to the rear, and surging monster, got upon its back, grabbed it around the neck, and rode it to land amid the shouts of those who were fortunate enough to witness the exciting scene. When measured the monster was found to be ten feet six inches long. Strange to say, after Mr. Posey had backed him and grappled him around the neck the beast was almost entirely subdued. A few lunges and he quietly followed the tightening of the rope until he reached the shore a tamer but greatly-confused alligator. His mouth was then muzzled and a rope tied around his belly, and he was hauled up on the platform at the depot.

When the afternoon train came along the passengers got out to look at the beast and its valiant captor, and then another scene took place quite as exciting and extraordinary as the one in the water. Posey got on the alligator to ride it for the entertainment of the crowd. After much tickling and spurring he aroused the animal into such a desperate struggle for freedom that everybody expected to see some one literally chewed up and swallowed by it. In the melee it snapped the ropes that were bound around its long and brutal mouth, and then, making a dash for the ground, it was swung up by the rope, tied by its body, and fastened to a post. It soon broke this and fell heavily to the ground, when it put out for the lake. But it was scarcely landed before Posey was on its back, when a struggle ensued between man and alligator that could scarcely have its parallel in the arena of acrobatic action.

The crowd scattered at this appalling scene, and men there who, if fists fights with alligators were a feasible and practicable thing, would be strong enough for the business, exclaimed that the world had not treasure enough to induce them to enter upon such a struggle. Yet in a few seconds Posey was master of the situation; the saurian was conquered and lay as quietly under the grasp of its conqueror as if, instead of being four hundred pounds of real live alligator, it was the most cowardly cur. A shout of victory went up for Posey, and parties went out to his assistance, and, again tying and securing the animal, the job was completed, and the hero of the fight offered his prisoner in market for the trifling sum of \$10.—Florida Lacon.

"to do me a favor?" certainly, miss," said the old man, d down at her. "What is it?" ou please take your umbrella out for a moment, and let me take f and empty it."

aven's sake, miss, was my um- our shoe? I beg pardon," and he

no consequence at all," said the as she turned up her shoe on the et the black cambric water out. ou can put it right back, or if prefer a dry shoe for your um- can put it in this other one."

old man blushed and moved off to nd of the car, and stepped on an- foot. The other girl was not of a retiring child of nature, and up at the old blunderbuss with eye and every red hair on her ing business, and said:

ou keep off of people's feet? You in a sprinkling cart when you go Why don't you look where you g? I don't see what the city one-crusher for, when you could stone quarry and furnish cobble- pavement."

man pulled the bell rope, and umbrella under his arm he walk- length of the car, knocking hats with the umbrella, but he any feet, for all the passengers et under the seat. It beats all prence there is in girls.

er High Heels Did It.

g time, says the *St. James's Ga-* larming height of the heels of ots has been a source of deep her many friends and admirers, generally felt that any remon- her on the subject would only r. An action was brought in othor day to recover compensa- sional injuries, and was defend- ound of contributory negligence. ff was a butcher, who, with his on board a steamer belonging to ant for a short sea trip. While board the vessel the plaintiff's ed and fell, breaking her leg. was raised in the course of the to the height of the heels of her e described them as being not —about the usual height. A tness expressed his opinion that f the boots were by plaintiff's not very high; but admitted eels led to many accidents, and es "conducted to injury of the the end the jury found a ver- defendant.

Nice Disclosures.

hy disclosures just made show nservatives spent more money in ss at the recent German election lone than was expended by all the Liberals together throughout Much of this was contributed who desired to injure the Jews n order to reach individual mem- race, against whom they had ne extensive dealer in dry goods f the name of Hertzog, whose ain active and successful com- the Mosaic faith knows no ne raised over 400,000 marks for

There are minor accidents liable to occur at any time, which, if properly treated, may prevent serious results. A burn or scald is always painful; but the pain can be instantly relieved by the use of bi-carbonate of soda, or common baking soda (saleratus). Put two table-spoonsful of soda in a half cup of water. Wet a piece of linen cloth in the solution and lay it on the burn. The pain will disappear as if by magic. If the burn is so deep that the skin has peeled off, dredge the dry soda directly on the part affected.

If a child is taken in convulsions place it in a warm bath in which you can bear the back of the hand (not the palm); pour cold water on the head through a strainer like a shower bath. Then wrap the child warmly in a blanket, keeping the head cool and the feet warm. If a bath is not at hand and the remedy can be procured, soak a flannel cloth in tincture of assafoetida and pin around the child's neck, with a dry cloth over it. If an acid poison has been taken give an alkali to counteract it—saleratus or ammonia. Then give an emetic of mustard and water or salt and water. If the poisoning is from opium, morphine, or laudanum, after using the emetic give strong coffee and keep the patient awake by walking.

Presentiments.

There is a strange story about the last victim (unfortunately no longer the last) to the Irish agitation, Mr. Herbert. A year ago he got up one morning early, and told his friends that he had been greatly troubled by terrible dreams. He thought he was shot down on the road between his house and Castleisland, and had a presentiment on the subject, which has since been verified. It is not unnatural for people living in Ireland at present to dream of murder, and it may be thought little surprising that such presentiments should occasionally be fulfilled. However, Mr. Herbert's story reminds me of a very similar circumstance in my own experience, when, though the scene is also laid in Ireland, as it was before Mr. Gladstone's first Ministry, the country was perfectly peaceable. I was visiting some friends in a beautiful part of the County Wicklow, and had crossed Ashford Bridge in one of my excursions; that night I suffered greatly from a dream, in which I imagined that some great unexplained calamity had suddenly befallen me at this bridge, and awoke with a feeling so strong on me that it was a great relief to find it all unreal. But I was unpleasantly reminded of my terror some months later, when, after going home to England, I happened to be called by business to Wicklow once more. My horse, a borrowed one, ran away with me and threw me at Ashford bridge, breaking my knee against the wall. As I lay in agony on the ground, the consciousness rushed back to my mind that I had gone through the very same sensations once before at that very place, in my well remembered dream. I do not attach importance to dreams or presentiments generally, but this was a curious coincidence. Mr. Herbert seems to have been punished for doing his duty as a jurymen, a thing naturally intolerable to the Kerry brigands. Some years ago I was in Italy, and when I visit-

up by the rope, tied by its body, and last- ened to a post. It soon broke this and fell heavily to the ground, when it put out for the lake. But it was scarcely landed before Posey was on its back, when a struggle ensued between man and alligator that could scarcely have its parallel in the arena of acrobatic action.

The crowd scattered at this appalling scene, and men there who, if fists fights with alligators were a feasible and practicable thing, would be strong enough for the business, exclaimed that the world had not treasure enough to induce them to enter upon such a struggle. Yet in a few seconds Posey was master of the situation; the saurian was conquered and lay as quietly under the grasp of its conqueror as if, instead of being four hundred pounds of real live alligator, it was the most cowardly cur. A shout of victory went up for Posey, and parties went out to his assistance, and, again tying and securing the animal, the job was completed, and the hero of the fight offered his prisoner in market for the trifling sum of \$10,—Florida Lacon.

Romantic Marriages.

The records of American, and especially of New England, families, contain many instances of curious and romantic marriages, dating back two hundred years or more.

As far back ago as that, to open with a story of interest to Canadians, Captain Robert Temple, of the British army, came to America in charge of an Irish colony, sent to settle in the Province of Maine. The colony was eventually broken up by Indians, but in 1700 Captain Temple married a daughter of John Nelson, of Boston, and from this union the Earl of Dufferin, late Governor-General of the Dominion, is directly descended. Captain Temple's son, Robert, married a daughter of Gov. Shirley. Being loyal to the Crown, he returned to England on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, bearing home with him his lovely American wife. A daughter of this union married Mr. Hans Blackwood, grandfather of Lord Dufferin. Lord Dufferin's mother was one of the three notably beautiful Sheridan sisters. Commodore William G. Temple, of the United States navy, is a descendant of Robert Temple's brother. Another brother still, Sir John Temple, was the grandfather of Robert C. Winthrop, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, and belongs to one of the oldest and most distinguished families in New England. The Temples married into the Trotten family, and Lieut. Trotten, who married Gen. Hunter's niece, and whose death a few years ago was so horribly tragic, was connected with this fine old family, which boasts, with pardonable pride, a long line of brave men and beautiful, virtuous women.—*Ex.*

Typographical Changes.

An article on German versus Latin type, in a recent number of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, sketches the history of the struggle in Germany which must end at last in the triumph of commonsense over sentiment. The Gothic type was the creation of the earliest German printers, who wished to make their books as much like contemporary manuscripts as possible. The Latin type represented at once a close approximation to the character of classical antiquity and a

umbrella under his arm he walked the length of the car, knocking hats with the umbrella, but he had any feet, for all the passengers set under the seat. It beats all precedence there is in girls.

High Heels Did It.

At a given time, says the *St. James's Gazette*, the alarming height of the heels of boots has been a source of deep regret to her many friends and admirers, generally felt that any remonstrance on the subject would only result in an action being brought in another day to recover compensatory damages for personal injuries, and was defence of contributory negligence. If it was a butcher, who, with his knife on board a steamer belonging to him, went out for a short sea trip. While on board the vessel the plaintiff's boot slipped and fell, breaking her leg. It was raised in the course of the trial to the height of the heels of her boots, described them as being not more than about the usual height. A witness expressed his opinion that the height of the boots were by no means not very high; but admitted that they led to many accidents, and that they had conducted to injury of the plaintiff. At the end the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

Nice Disclosures.

Why disclosures just made show that the Conservatives spent more money in the election than was expended by all the Liberals together throughout the country. Much of this was contributed by the Jews in order to reach individual members of the race, against whom they had been the extensive dealer in dry goods of the name of Hertog, whose business was active and successful compared with the Mosiac faith knows no bounds. He raised over 400,000 marks for the active campaign fund, and of this he has taken 160,000 marks out of his pocket. The aristocracy contributed little to the outlay, and this fact that the poor returns obtained for it is causing a good deal of dissatisfaction among those who have the best right to complain.

A Phantom City.

Geologists are excited over a despatch from an explorer Charnay, announcing the discovery of a so-called phantom city. This confirms the stories hitherto of a romantic and fabulous city which still exist among the cities which still exist among in the same condition as Cortez's. Hitherto these races have been held to be extinct.—*London*

are so contrary," said Blobs; when I got married my wife let me have my socks, and let me alone; but now she lets my socks alone and

strong coffee and keep the patient awake by walking.

Presentiments.

There is a strange story about the last victim (unfortunately no longer the last) to the Irish agitation, Mr. Herbert. A year ago he got up one morning early, and told his friends that he had been greatly troubled by terrible dreams. He thought he was shot down on the road between his house and Castleisland, and had a presentiment on the subject, which has since been verified. It is not unnatural for people living in Ireland at present to dream of murder, and it may be thought little surprising that such presentiments should occasionally be fulfilled. However, Mr. Herbert's story reminds me of a very similar circumstance in my own experience, when, though the scene is also laid in Ireland, as it was before Mr. Gladstone's first Ministry, the country was perfectly peaceable. I was visiting some friends in a beautiful part of the County Wicklow, and had crossed Ashford Bridge in one of my excursions; that night I suffered greatly from a dream, in which I imagined that some great unexplained calamity had suddenly befallen me at this bridge, and awoke with a feeling so strong on me that it was a great relief to find it all unreal. But I was unpleasantly reminded of my terror some months later, when, after going home to England, I happened to be called by business to Wicklow once more. My horse, a borrowed one, ran away with me and threw me at Ashford bridge, breaking my knee against the wall. As I lay in agony on the ground, the consciousness rushed back to my mind that I had gone through the very same sensations once before at that very place, in my well remembered dream. I do not attach importance to dreams or presentiments generally, but this was a curious coincidence. Mr. Herbert seems to have been punished for doing his duty as a jurymen, a thing naturally intolerable to the Kerry brigands. Some years ago I was in Italy, and when I visited Ravenna and Sicily those places were disturbed by secret societies, and jurymen and magistrates were usually murdered when they could not be bribed or intimidated.—*The Spectator*.

Aminadab's pet dog bit him the other day. He says he had no idea the dog would be the puppy-traitor of such an act.

Dare to be right;
Dare to be true;
But—dare to pay up
Whatever you do.

"Ain't that a lovely critter, John?" said Jerusha, as they stopped opposite the leopard's cage. "Waal, yes," said John, "but he's dreadfully freckled, ain't he?"

Earl Grey, the Reform bill agitator, vehemently opposed the Irish Union. His last eminently prophetic words were: "Though you carry the measure, yet the people of Ireland will wait for an opportunity to recover their rights, which, they will say, were taken from them by force." Three peers voted against the measure—Grey, Derby, and King.

of New England, families, contain many instances of curious and romantic marriages, dating back two hundred years or more.

As far back ago as that, to open with a story of interest to Canadians, Captain Robert Temple, of the British army, came to America in charge of an Irish colony, sent to settle in the Province of Maine. The colony was eventually broken up by Indians, but in 1700 Captain Temple married a daughter of John Nelson, of Boston, and from this union the Earl of Dufferin, late Governor-General of the Dominion, is directly descended. Captain Temple's son, Robert, married a daughter of Gov. Shirley. Being loyal to the Crown, he returned to England on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, bearing home with him his lovely American wife. A daughter of this union married Mr. Hans Blackwood, grandfather of Lord Dufferin. Lord Dufferin's mother was one of the three notably beautiful Sheridan sisters. Commodore William G. Temple, of the United States navy, is a descendant of Robert Temple's brother. Another brother still, Sir John Temple, was the grandfather of Robert C. Winthrop, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, and belongs to one of the oldest and most distinguished families in New England. The Temples married into the Trotten family, and Lieut. Trotten, who married Gen. Hunter's niece, and whose death a few years ago was so horribly tragic, was connected with this fine old family, which boasts, with pardonable pride, a long line of brave men and beautiful, virtuous women.—*Ex.*

Typographical Changes.

An article on German versus Latin type, in a recent number of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, sketches the history of the struggle in Germany which must end at last in the triumph of common sense over sentiment. The Gothic type was the creation of the earliest German printers, who wished to make their books as much like contemporary manuscripts as possible. The Latin type represented at once a close approximation to the character of classical antiquity and rebellion against the monks from whose manuscript characters the Gothic type was developed. In 1669 Liebnitz urged upon his German countrymen the abandonment of his Gothic type for the more cosmopolitan "antiqua," and in the following century it seemed as if literary Germany were about to take his advice. Toward the end of the eighteenth century the new type became a burning question. Goethe was at one time on the side of change; Kant; on the other hand, protested energetically against the abandonment of the national character. At the present day victory is once more inclining to Rome against the barbarians. Forty percent. of all books printed in Germany in 1880 were printed in "antiqua," and the proportion is steadily increasing.

"I guess dad wishes he'd die and go to heaven," said a miser's son to his maternal parent. "Why so?" she said, upon recovering from the astonishment. "Oh, 'cause heaven such a cheap place to live in."

In charity it may be better to give than receive; but in kissing it is about equal.

SEASONABLE HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Summer Fare.

There is a fine art which it is worth while for every woman to study, in the adaptation of food to seasons, and times, and persons, and occupations; but it is really an art with which few have more than a bowing acquaintance. Sickness would rarely trouble us, and even those minor ills, in the shape of colds, and blues, and headache, and depression, would pass us by much more frequently than they do, if we were careful to follow nature somewhat; avoid stimulating jaded appetites, and especially in the warm season reduce the quantity as well as the rich and heat-supplying quality. Fruit or vegetable acids are always valuable, particularly in summer, and should be eaten early in the morning, in the shape of oranges, freshly-picked currants, strawberries, and the like. For breakfast muffins or thin toast, a single cup of Oolong tea or coffee (Java and Mocha mixed), an egg with a bit of "frizzled" bacon or a lamb chop, a dish of water cresses, and some fruit to wind up.

Oatmeal is almost too hearty a dish for a summer morning; still, if well cooked, if it is the principal dish, and particularly if the "granulated" meal is used, from which the starch and husks have been eliminated, it will be often found most welcome and nourishing for those whose appetites are not strong, and who cannot eat meat in the morning.

Welcome changes, too, may be made by alternating light corn or flour muffins with rice or brown bread cakes; and also by using farina or fine hominy for boiled dishes in place of oatmeal. The following is an excellent formula for very nice

CORN MUFFINS.—Half a cup of butter, three quarters of sugar, two eggs, one teaspoonful of Royal baking powder, two cups of flour to one of meal; salt to taste. Beat butter and sugar to a cream, add the other ingredients, and beat the whole well together; then reduce with good milk or cream to the consistence of drop-cake. Bake in patty-pans.

has been allowed to remain. The joint should be put in a hot covered baking pan, with a slice or two of the pork, in a hot oven, and the cover removed for the meat to brown when it has been well done all the way through, for there is nothing more distasteful than under-done veal. In the meantime to a pint of gravy stock put a can of mushrooms, season to taste, bring to a boil, and pour over the meat, or they may be served in a sauce tureen by themselves.

For dessert you may have the following:

DERBYSHIRE TAPIOCA PUDDING.—Soak a cup of tapioca in water until dissolved; put it in a quart of milk, with a little salt; let it boil until soft, then stir in the yoke of five eggs, and a cup of sugar; flavor with lemon; when cold spread over the top a thin layer of jelly or raspberry jam, and on this put a meringue of the whites of the eggs. Let it brown in the oven for two or three minutes.

LEMON SOUFFLE is a nice summer dessert dish, but it requires care in the making and baking. Beat very lightly the yolks and whites of eight eggs separately, add a teaspoonful of white sugar, the rind of two lemons, and the juice of one; bake for a quarter of an hour in a moderate oven. It is of the greatest importance that the whites of the eggs be beaten separately, and added last; also that the buttered pan in which it is baked be made hot before the souffle is put in, and that it be baked quick.

DELICATE CAKE which may be sent to the table with this dish is made of half a cup of butter, two cups of sugar, half a cup of sweet milk, two cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, the whites of three eggs, and a teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, and put the whites of the eggs in last.

How to warm over roast beef or lamb is a problem with many housekeepers. Here is a nice way for lamb: which, however, is very good cold. Boil a cup of rice soft, adding a little milk at the last, and season to taste with salt; put it into a buttered baking-dish, and in the centre lay your cold meat in good shape, and nicely trimmed; put some bits of butter over the rice; some gravy over the meat, if you have any, and a thin layer of rice on top; cover close, and put in the oven, till thoroughly steamed through; then remove the cover and brown.

Beef may be treated in the same way, or it may be put into a braising kettle with a pint of stock, or gravy weakened with a little water; some sliced onion, a carrot cut up; a little chopped celery, a tomato, or some lemon juice; cover close, and let it come to a boil; then set away, and let it stand for a while, and simmer in the juices; season if necessary, and serve with tomato sauce and new potatoes, which have been laid in salted water and cooked *au naturel*.

Luncheon becomes a very light meal in cities where a late breakfast, and elaborate dinner at six or seven o'clock, are the meals upon which the main force is expended.

ion. Slices of lemon are a delightful substitute for milk; do not drink the latter, supplied separately for them.

It is best to be sparing liquids with food, particularly as this reduces the temperature of the stomach, weakens the gastric arrests digestion. The use of food carefully arranged and each meal, of solvents as well as render the use of liquids at times unnecessary. At any rate, if in sips, not quantities; do not food, or even moisten it; then provision for that. Drink, if meals and in the morning, meals.

CURRENT JELLY SANDWICHES.—Take nice tea-rusk, split and buttered with currant jelly the pieces for the bottoms, with a small something similar, cut a round the top halves leaving a joint place this butter side down part, now take the small pieces the centres, butter side up back in place and lay on top a small piece of cold chicken, to delicate cold meat.

TOMATO SANDWICHES.—Take ripe tomatoes, solid enough to in thick pieces, spread on a to each piece put a little cayenne salt, a drop or two of salad oil, lemon juice, and a drop of mayonnaise. Lay between split buttered slices. —*Demorest's Monthly*

SHOOTING BY THE WE

Forty Riflemen Employed by Planter to Herd Wild

Various methods have been terminating wild geese without til geese herding has become as distinct as herding or trapping early winter the geese appear in counties in myriads, travelling vast flocks. Their hunger is the new wheat is rapidly decreasing. H. J. Glenn, whose ranch in covers most of the arable land, numbering 75,000 acres, or square miles, expends about \$2,000 and \$3,000 worth of cash constantly in his employment his geese. He recently this city for the present season \$2,000 and \$3,000 worth of cash has constantly in his employment wheat is growing, about forty them mounted and nearly all Henry rifles and field glasses, property during the day and on nights.

These men are regularly on patrol guard. They discover the flocks of geese, with tance of from 300 to 400 yard white blanket spread over the and they thereupon plant a banner in the middle of the flock. The visitation sets the flock on the the geese herder follows the planting bullets among them

pecially in the warm season reduce the quantity as well as the rich and heat-supplying quality. Fruit or vegetable acids are always valuable, particularly in summer, and should be eaten early in the morning, in the shape of oranges, freshly-picked currants, strawberries, and the like. For breakfast muffins or thin toast, a single cup of Oolong tea or coffee (Java and Mocha mixed), an egg with a bit of "frizzled" bacon or a lamb chop, a dish of water cresses, and some fruit to wind up.

Oatmeal is almost too hearty a dish for a summer morning; still, if well cooked, if it is the principal dish, and particularly if the "granulated" meal is used, from which the starch and husks have been eliminated, it will be often found most welcome and nourishing for those whose appetites are not strong, and who cannot eat meat in the morning.

Welcome changes, too, may be made by alternating light corn or flour muffins with rice or brown bread cakes; and also by using farina or fine hominy for boiled dishes in place of oatmeal. The following is an excellent formula for very nice

CORN MUFFINS.—Half a cup of butter, three quarters of sugar, two eggs, one teaspoonful of Royal baking powder, two cups of flour to one of meal; salt to taste. Beat butter and sugar to a cream, add the other ingredients, and beat the whole well together; then reduce with good milk or cream to the consistence of drop-cake. Bake in patty-pans.

HOMINY GRIDDLE-CAKES.—All light and pleasant for breakfast, made in the following way: To a large coffee cup or small bowl of well boiled hominy, add an equal quantity in bulk of prepared flour; mix thoroughly, and then add one teaspoonful of Royal baking powder, a salt spoon of salt and one egg; reduce with a cup of rich, sweet milk, and at the last put one tablespoonful of melted butter. This last is to make them fry brown and crisp upon the edges. They should stand about an hour or less after being mixed, and receive a final beating up before being baked.

Rice may be substituted for hominy, or stale bread which has been reduced to a pulp by having a little water or milk poured upon it and being brought gradually to a boil. Bread dipped in egg and fried is about as indigestible a dish as could be invented, only second to heated butter and cheese upon toast—the old-fashioned "rare-bit," which required much bitter liquid to wash it down.

Potatoes warmed over in some form are considered indispensable to many breakfast tables. If fried the butter or beef dripping should be made very hot, and the potatoes, after being cut and seasoned, adding a little onion and parsley, should be put in and fried very quickly, with as little absorption of grease as possible, and served uncovered and at once in a heated dish. But a better way is to stew them.

POTATOES A LA MAITRE D' HOTEL.—Slice small all the cold potatoes you have; pour a pint of milk, which should be boiling hot, to a large teaspoonful of flour which has been previously blended with a very little cold milk. Stir well, adding a tablespoonful of butter, some salt, white pepper, and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Put in the potatoes, and let them come to a quick

of sweet milk, two cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, the whites of three eggs, and a teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, and put the whites of the eggs in last.

How to warm over roast beef or lamb is a problem with many housekeepers. Here is a nice way for lamb: which, however, is very good cold. Boil a cup of rice soft, adding a little milk at the last, and season to taste with salt; put it into a buttered baking-dish, and in the centre lay your cold meat in good shape, and nicely trimmed; put some bits of butter over the rice; some gravy over the meat, if you have any, and a thin layer of rice on top; cover close, and put in the oven, till thoroughly steamed through; then remove the cover and brown.

Beef may be treated in the same way, or it may be put into a braising kettle with a pint of stock, or gravy weakened with a little water; some sliced onion, a carrot cut up; a little chopped celery, a tomato, or some lemon juice; cover close, and let it come to a boil; then set away, and let it stand for a while, and simmer in the juices; season if necessary, and serve with tomato sauce and new potatoes, which have been laid in salted water and cooked *au naturel*.

Luncheon becomes a very light meal in cities where a late breakfast, and elaborate dinner at six or seven o'clock, are the meals upon which the main force is expended. Indeed, in many houses luncheon is dispensed with, and a four o'clock "tea" takes its place; the tea being served informally, and accompanied by thin bread and butter, or some small biscuits or cakes. This is in houses where the dinner is served late, say seven o'clock; and is merely a trifling refreshment, which is often partaken of at the house of a friend during the progress of an afternoon call.

The majority of people, however, breakfast at eight a. m., and dine at six, and thus prefer a little intermediate lunch at perhaps one p. m., or thereabout. The following is a nice luncheon dish at short notice:

MINCE TOAST.—Mince ham and veal very finely, or tongue and beef, or any cold meat you may happen to have.

POTATO EGGS.—A good dish to send to a table with the preceding consists of potato eggs. Take mashed potato, a little chopped parsley, some yolks and whites of eggs, and a tablespoonful each of melted butter and cream; mix, and form them into egg-shaped parts. Roll in bread crumbs, and fry in hot butter.

SLICED TOMATOES are quickly prepared, and become a most delicious salad by peeling them, which is easily done after scalding them, and adding salad oil to the pepper, salt, and vinegar with which they are seasoned.

THE "JUNG-FRAU" is a pretty luncheon dish. Boil a pint of thick, rich cream with a stick of mace and some crushed lump-sugar. When cold, add the juice of two lemons and the grated rind of one. Have a quarter of a pound of small Savoy (sponge) cakes in a dish, which have been soaked in raspberry fruit syrup. Pour the cream over these, piling up in the centre a whip

SHOOTING BY THE WH

Forty Riflemen Employed b Planter to Herd Wild

Various methods have been terminating wild geese without til geese herding has become as distinct as herding or trap early winter the geese appear counties in myriads, travel vast flocks. Their hunger is the new wheat is rapidly d H. J. Glenn, whose ranch in covers most of the arable land, numbering 75,000 acres, or square miles, expends about \$ ing his geese. He recently this city for the present se \$2,000 and \$3,000 worth of ca has constantly in his empl wheat is growing, about fort them mounted and nearly al Henry rifles and field glasses, property during the day and or nights.

These men are regularly or patrol guard. They discov glasses the flocks of geese, w tance of from 300 to 400 yard white blanket spread over th and they thereupon plant a b the middle of the flock. Th visitation sets the flock on t the geese herder follows the planting bullets among them to a great height, and, disgus vicinity. Few geese are kill being to keep them on the w quently off the wheat fields. are killed are carried off and feathers, but the revenue fr ounts to little. On Dr. Glenn 8,000 cartridges are used in represents about 20,000 geese flight.

Oftentimes a thick fog blow appears to be the favorite tim and they devour the wheat w gy. The herders then, fearf each other, are almost baffled. fog rises the flock are put to hours thereafter the air is fill ers and geese, and Glenn's r with the clatter of rifles and cries of the persecuted fow s. men, buy ammunition, and m costs Dr. Glenn some \$10,000 but it saves his wheat, which 000, as without the geese herd be destroyed. The herders expert in their business, and good shots and capital horsemen

Coal by Wire.

The proposal of Sir Henr bring coal by wire, instead of simple. Although coal is s agent in the production of r it must not be forgotten tha Thomson has clearly shown tl of dynamo-electric machines, Falls of Niagara, motive po generated to an almost unlin and that no less than 26,250 h obtained could be conveyed to 300 miles by means of a singl of half an inch in diameter, w transmission of not more tha and hence delivering at the ot

down or well-poiled hominy, add an equal quantity in bulk of prepared flour; mix thoroughly, and then add one teaspoonful of Royal baking powder, a salt spoon of salt and one egg; reduce with a cup of rich, sweet-milk, and at the last put one tablespoonful of melted butter. This last is to make them fry brown and crisp upon the edges. They should stand about an hour or less after being mixed, and receive a final beating up before being baked.

Rice may be substituted for hominy, or stale bread which has been reduced to a pulp by having a little water or milk poured upon it and being brought gradually to a boil. Bread dipped in egg and fried is about as indigestible a dish as could be invented, only second to heated butter and cheese upon toast—the old-fashioned “rare-bit,” which required much bitter liquid to wash it down.

Potatoes warmed over in some form are considered indispensable to many breakfast tables. If fried the butter or beef dripping should be made very hot, and the potatoes, after being cut and seasoned, adding a little onion and parsley, should be put in and fried very quickly, with as little absorption of grease as possible, and served uncovered and at once in a heated dish. But a better way is to stew them.

POTATOES A LA MAITRE D' HOTEL.—Slice small all the cold potatoes you have; pour a pint of milk, which should be boiling hot, to a large teaspoonful of flour which has been previously blended with a very little cold milk. Stir well, adding a tablespoonful of butter, some salt, white pepper, and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Put in the potatoes and let them come to a quick boil, and serve.

Fish affords many pleasant and palatable changes from the routine of chops and steak for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner dishes.

BRAISING.—A very nice way to cook beef that is not very tender, or the upper part of the leg, or loin of veal—is, first to lard it thickly, and then place with it in a large stewpan, a layer of slices of bacon, some carrots and onions cut in slices, a bundle of sweet herbs, pepper, salt, and spices to taste. Lay a piece of veal or beef in the middle, and moisten with about a pint of stock. Let the meat stew gently for three or four hours, basting the top occasionally. Then strain off the gravy, put it into a small saucepan, skim off superfluous fat, add to it a little butter mixed smooth with a small quantity of flour, and let the gravy reduce nearly to a glaze; pour it over the meat, the top of which should be ornamented with the vegetables.

BAKED TOMATOES would properly be served with this dish,—and these are very easily prepared by cutting a dozen large ones in two halves, removing the pips, and enclosing a small dressing of fine bread-crumbs, chopped onion, butter, pepper, and salt. One onion (not a large one), is sufficient for the whole dozen tomatoes. Lay the halves close together, and each tomato close to its neighbor on a well-buttered tin, and bake in a rather slow oven.

A FINE SUBSTITUTE for roast beef consists of a loin of well-grown, well-kept veal, thoroughly larded, and in which the kidney

some small biscuits or cakes. This is in houses where the dinner is served late, say seven o'clock; and is merely a trifling refreshment, which is often partaken of at the house of a friend during the progress of an afternoon call.

The majority of people, however, breakfast at eight a. m., and dine at six, and thus prefer a little intermediate lunch at perhaps one p. m., or thereabout. The following is a nice luncheon dish at short notice:

MINCE TOAST.—Mince ham and veal very finely, or tongue and beef, or any cold meat you may happen to have.

POTATO EGGS.—A good dish to send to a table with the preceding consists of potato eggs. Take mashed potato, a little chopped parsley, some yolks and whites of eggs, and a tablespoonful each of melted butter and cream; mix, and form them into egg-shaped parts. Roll in bread-crumbs, and fry in hot butter.

SLICED TOMATOES are quickly prepared, and become a most delicious salad by peeling them, which is easily done after scalding them, and adding salad oil to the pepper, salt, and vinegar with which they are seasoned.

THE “JUNG-FRAU” is a pretty luncheon dish. Boil a pint of thick, rich cream with a stick of mace and some crushed lump-sugar. When cold, add the juice of two lemons and the grated rind of one. Have a quarter of a pound of small Savoy (sponge) cakes in a dish, which have been soaked in raspberry fruit syrup. Pour the cream over these, piling up in the centre a whip made of the whites of three eggs and a half cup of powdered sugar.

LEMON CHEESE CAKES are a very nice dessert for luncheon. Here is a formula: Take two ounces of butter, two eggs, three tablespoonsful of granulated sugar, the grated rinds and juice of two lemons, and two stale Savoy biscuits, also finely grated. Mix all together, and simmer over the fire for a few minutes in a saucepan. Have ready some patty pans lined with puff paste. Put a very small quantity of the mixture into each, and bake for fifteen or twenty minutes in a rather quick oven. This quantity will make about one dozen cheese cakes.

A SALLY LUNN is a most delicious English tea-cake. It is made of a piece of butter the size of an egg put into a pint of sweet milk and set in a moderately warm place. To a pint of flour put a tablespoonful of yeast and a little salt; then stir in gradually the warm milk in which the butter will have melted, and one egg. Beat thoroughly. Put it in a buttered tin set it to rise, and when light, bake; it will require about an hour. Some omit the white of the egg, and some leave out the egg altogether.

IN MAKING TEA the important point is to have the tea-pot clean, and scalded, and the tea only steeped the proper length of time. If it is bitter, the astringent tannin has been drawn out, and the tea is spoiled, as it is positively injurious to drink it. Serve in delicate cups, it tastes so much better; and if you want to put a finer touch on, serve with slices of lemon, Russian fashion.

are killed are carried off and feathers, but the revenue from counts to little. On Dr. Glenn 8,000 cartridges are used in represents about 20,000 geese flight.

Oftentimes a thick fog blow appears to be the favorite time and they devour the wheat w gy. The herders then, fearful each other, are almost baffled fog rises the flock are put to hours thereafter the air is filled with the clatter of rifles and cries of the persecuted fow s. men, buy ammunition, and m costs Dr. Glenn some \$10,000 but it saves his wheat, which 000, as without the geese herd be destroyed. The herders expert in their business, and good shots and capital horsemen

Coal by Wire.

The proposal of Sir Henry bring coal by wire, instead of simple. Although coal is so agent in the production of it must not be forgotten that Thomson has clearly shown that of dynamo-electric machines, Falls of Niagara, motive power generated to an almost unlimited and that no less than 26,250 horsepower obtained could be conveyed to 300 miles by means of a single of half an inch in diameter, with transmission of not more than and hence delivering at the other wire 21,000 horse power. Some claims. “What a magnificent legitimate mercantile enterprise fact opens up for our own country should we not at once connect one of our nearest coal-fields copper road of one inch in capable of transmitting 84,000 to London, and thus practically the coal by wire instead of it supplies the equivalent in coal of motive power. Assuming horse-power can be generated consumption of 3 lb. of coal per the engines work six days a week, we should require an amount of coal equal to 1,012,600 duce such a result. Now, all this in the case assumed, be burned mouth at the cost of 6s. per and 2s. per ton for small coal less than one-fourth the cost of don. This would immensely reduce of electric light, and of the now used in London for such a of purposes, and at the same from the enormous volumes of foul gases which this million of would make if burned in our inch diameter copper rod would £533 per mile, and, if laid to miles away, the interest at 5 per first cost would be less than the coal practically conveyed to the house of the consumer.

Mining projects are out of fashion are sick of the hole business.

of lemon are indeed a most substitute for milk for those who hank the latter, and may be separately for those who like

it to be sparing in the use of food, particularly ice-water: reduces the temperature of the eakens the gastric juice, and station. The use of fruits, of ly arranged and composed at f solvents as well as solids, will se of liquids at the table almost . At any rate, if used, let it be quantities; do not drown your a moisten it; there is a natural that. Drink, if need be, after the morning, rather than at

JELLY SANDWICHES.—Take a, split and butter, cover thick- rant jelly the pieces intended oms, with a small cake cutter or milar, cut a round piece from es leaving a jumble-like ring; outter side down on the jellied ke the small pieces cut from e, butter side up and put them e and lay on top of them a very of cold chicken, turkey or other meat.

SANDWICHES.—Take smooth, es, solid enough to slice nicely ces, spread on a flat plate and e put a little cayenne, celery, or two of salad oil, and a little and a drop of made mustard. n split buttered biscuits, and orest's Monthly Magazine.

IG BY THE WHOLESALE.

men Employed by a California er to Herd Wild Geese.

ethods have been devised of ex- wild geese without avail, und- ing has become a profession s herding or trapping. In the the geese appear in the grain myriads, travelling about in Their hunger is insatiable, and eat is rapidly destroyed. Dr. , whose ranch in Colusa County of the arable land in that coun- ing 75,000 acres, or nearly twelve , expends about \$10,000 in herd- e. He recently purchased in r the present season between 3,000 worth of cartridges. He tly in his employ, while his wing, about forty men, all of ed and nearly all armed with and field glasses, who patrol his ing the day and on all moonlight

n are regularly organized into a d. They discover with their locks of geese, which at a dis- n 300 to 400 yards look like a st spread over the green wheat, ereupon plant a bullet right in f the flock. This unexpected ts the flock on the wing, and rder follows them up, keeps lets among them until they rise ight and disoriented leave the

Celestial Science.

On the heels of the announcement that the astronomers who watched the total eclipse in Egypt on the 17th inst., perceived indications of a lunar atmosphere comes a report that Mr. Jackson of Philadelphia has seen what he call a peculiar cloud, "presenting a misty, feathery appearance," over that depressed oval-shaped region in the moon which is known as the Crisian Sea. Strange observations have before been made in the neighborhood of this "sea." If it turns out that this observation was not the result of some optical deception, it will prove very interesting. Mr. Jackson saw the supposed cloud on the 19th inst., when the moon was only two days old, and it does not appear that he repeated the observation afterward. In fact, it is to be inferred from his sugges- tion that astronomers should look out for the cloud when the next new moon is two days old that he believes it to be visible only under particular illumination, as is the case with many bits of lunar land- scape.

But a cloud floating in the moon's atmo- sphere—assuming for the moment that the moon has an atmosphere resembling the earth's—would certainly be visible from more than one point of view, and under dif- ferent angles of illumination. It ought to cast a distinct shadow, and this shadow would be clearly distinguishable from the cloud itself, although the appearance which the cloud presented would depend largely upon the materials of which it was com- posed. If it consisted of watery vapor, like our clouds, it would shine with dazzling whiteness, and, if of the size estimated by Mr. Jackson, should almost be visible to the naked eye, and certainly with a good opera glass, as a silvery dot on the moon. But no ordinary cloud would remain visible, as Mr. Jackson appears to think this object may do, for a whole month and in one spot at that. Besides the great size of this sup- posed cloud, 100 miles long by 50 wide— particularly as it was an isolated object, and the only one of the kind—mititates against the notion that it really was a cloud. It is highly probable, in case that Mr. Jack- son was deceived by some telescopic "ghost," that what he took for a cloud was in reality something upon the surface of the moon instead of in its atmosphere. Skilful observers have maintained that they detect- ed changes in the appearance of certain re- gions in the moon, which might be explain- ed on the supposition that some kind of vegetation was growing there. At any rate, it is worth the while of those who pos- sess telescopes to keep a sharp lookout in the neighborhood of the spot where this cloud is said to have been seen.

A few years ago what is believed to have been the falling in of the floor of the old crater caused a marked change in the tele- scopic appearance in a spot in the moon, and other familiar observations have been recorded. Although the moon is compara- tively near to us, great difficulty has been experienced in interpreting the various ap- pearances seen upon its surface. One of the most famous mistakes in the history of physical astronomy is that of the elder Herschel, who believed that he saw volcan- oes in action on the dark side of the moon.

WORMS AS WORKERS.

The Monstrous Debt Which Mankind Owe to Their Labors.

A worm was always a slippery subject for philosophic handling, its habits and cuticle alike rendering a firm and comprehensive grasp impossible; and recent authoritative publications have only made matters worse. Levity in the matter of earthworms has now become an insult to science, and it is no longer possible to treat with disrespect a creature whose magnificent industry in so short a period as ten years has been proved (see Darwin) capable of raising at least two inches of black mud to the surface of an un- grateful world. Formerly it might have seemed merely a waste of good disrespect to bestow it upon worms, whereas now a man who would go out of his way to be rude to a worm would be guilty of the blackest ingratitude and unfit for genteel society.

It is, therefore, incumbent upon educated persons not only to avoid contemptuous or frivolous reference to their future bed-fel- lows, but to appear duly grateful for the services rendered to them on this side of the grave by the excavatory operations of the "common or garden" worm. Hitherto, in- deed, to those who thought about them at all—and what owner of a back garden and a gravelled path could avoid thinking sadly and deeply upon the subject?—their engine- ering exploits have presented on the surface an unmeaning and totally superfluous character. The householder has been in the habit of erroneously considering that a cart- load of gravel, a hired laborer, and a roller, applied at intervals, will suffice to remove those leprous discolorations which, owing to the "action of earthworms," are freckled over the fair complexion of his back gar- den path. To this belief, in spite of repeat- ed disappointments, he still clings, and in- sists every spring-time upon having the garden "tidied up." But the worm knows that neatness may be carried too far, and that method is the parent of monotony; and so when the hired gardener has gone, when the roller has been returned to the neighbor three doors off, and the worthy citizen is sleeping, the industrious but nocturnal annerids are giving the finishing touch to the gardener's great work. During the day they had been aware of unusual disturbance upon the earth's crust, and, shrewdly sus- pecting moles, had harried to the surface, only to find the entrance of each burrow choked with adventitious substances. Un- able to get out, they had made up their minds to remain inside, but with all the agonized excitement of people who are con- vinced that a fire or murder is going on in the street and yet can not, to save their lives, get the front door open. But now, under the silent moonlight, each worm laboriously thrusts his way up like a chimney-sweep, and, arriving at the summit, triumphantly deposits a little heap of black mold on the yellow gravel before turning to compare notes with the nearest fellow-worker on the recent volcanic changes of the earth's surface.

Next morning the householder, after a contemptuous survey of the "back yards" of his neighbors, with their clothes-lines

IG BY THE WHOLESALE.

**men Employed by a California
er to Herd Wild Geese.**

Methods have been devised of ex- wild geese without avail, und- ing has become a profession s herding or trapping. In the the geese appear in the grain myriads, travelling about in Their hunger is insatiable, and eat is rapidly destroyed. Dr. , whose ranch in Colusa County of the arable land in that coun- 75,000 acres, or nearly twelve , expends about \$10,000 in herd- e. He recently purchased in r the present season between \$3,000 worth of cartridges. He tly in his employ, while his wing, about forty men, all of ed and nearly all armed with and field glasses, who patrol his ing the day and on all moonlight

n are regularly organized into a d. They discover with their locks of geese, which at a dis- n 300 to 400 yards look like a st spread over the green wheat, ereupon plant a bullet right in f of the flock. This unexpected ts the flock on the wing, and erder follows them up, keeps lets among them until they rise ight, and, disgusted, leave the ew geese are killed, the object p them on the wing, and conse- the wheat fields. Those that e carried off and shorn of their t the revenue from them am- le. On Dr. Glenn's ranch about dges are used in a day, which out 20,000 geese daily put to

s a thick fog blows in, and this e the favorite time for the geese our the wheat with great en- orders then, fearful of shooting are almost baffled; but when the flock are put to flight, and for fter the air is filled with feath- e, and Glenn's ranch resounds ter of rifles and the frightened persecuted fow s. To pay his munition, and maintain horses enn some \$10,000 per annum, his wheat, which yields \$100,- out the geese herders half would l. The herders become very air business, and are generally nd capital horsemen.

Coal by Wire.

osal of Sir Henry Bessemer to y wire, instead of by rail, is very though coal is still our great : production of motive power, be forgotten that Sir William s clearly shown that by the use electric machines, worked by the agara, motive power could be an almost unlimited extent, less than 26,250 horse-power so ld be conveyed to a distance of means of a single copper wire

whiteness, and, if of the size estimated by Mr. Jackson, should almost be visible to the naked eye, and certainly with a good opera glass, as a silvery dot on the moon. But no ordinary cloud would remain visible, as Mr. Jackson appears to think this object may do, for a whole month and in one spot at that. Besides the great size of this supposed cloud, 100 miles long by 50 wide—particularly as it was an isolated object, and the only one of the kind—mitates against the notion that it really was a cloud. It is highly probable, in case that Mr. Jackson was deceived by some telescopic "ghost," that what he took for a cloud was in reality something upon the surface of the moon instead of in its atmosphere. Skilful observers have maintained that they detected changes in the appearance of certain regions in the moon, which might be explained on the supposition that some kind of vegetation was growing there. At any rate, it is worth the while of those who possess telescopes to keep a sharp lookout in the neighborhood of the spot where this cloud is said to have been seen.

A few years ago what is believed to have been the falling in of the floor of the old crater caused a marked change in the telescopic appearance in a spot in the moon, and other familiar observations have been recorded. Although the moon is comparatively near to us, great difficulty has been experienced in interpreting the various appearances seen upon its surface. One of the most famous mistakes in the history of physical astronomy is that of the elder Herschel, who believed that he saw volcanoes in action on the dark side of the moon. He felt so sure of it that at his second observation of the phenomenon he wrote: "The volcano burns with more violence than last night." Yet it turned out that what he took for a burning volcano was only one of the so-called craters reflecting the earth shine from its sides. The crater called Aristarchus is noted for the brilliancy with which it shines on the dark side of the moon, and although astronomers are settled in the opinion that Aristarchus is not an active volcano, yet its extraordinary reflective power is puzzling.

To say that the new comet is now visible to the naked eye is the truth, but the statement is, nevertheless, misleading. Only a keen eye can pick it out from among the stars. It is not brighter than a star of the fourth magnitude, and its tail, which is very pretty in the telescope, is a hardly distinguishable wisp of light as seen with the naked eye. It will grow brighter, however, for a week to come. After that it will be too close to the sun to be visible until the first of June, when it will reappear in the west, having in the meantime passed its perihelion. How bright it will be then cannot be told, but there is some ground to think that that may be the most brilliant period of its career.

Venus and Mercury make a very pretty appearance in the west after sundown now. Venus is by far the brightest star in the sky, and Mercury, though bright, is hardly a rushlight beside her.—*New York Sun.*

Finger-Bowl Etiquette.

Somebody asked several weeks ago how to use the etched or embroidered doilies which appear with finger-bowls at dinner.

load of gravel, a hired laborer, and a roller, applied at intervals, will suffice to remove those leprous discolorations which, owing to the "action of earthworms," are freckled over the fair complexion of his back garden path. To this belief, in spite of repeated disappointments, he still clings, and insists every spring-time upon having the garden "tidied up." But the worm knows that neatness may be carried too far, and that method is the parent of monotony; and so when the hired gardener has gone, when the roller has been returned to the neighbor three doors off, and the worthy citizen is sleeping, the industrious but nocturnal annerids are giving the finishing touch to the gardener's great work. During the day they had been aware of unusual disturbance upon the earth's crust, and, shrewdly suspecting moles, had harried to the surface, only to find the entrance of each burrow choked with adventitious substances. Unable to get out, they had made up their minds to remain inside, but with all the agonized excitement of people who are convinced that a fire or murder is going on in the street and yet can not, to save their lives, get the front door open. But now, under the silent moonlight, each worm laboriously thrusts his way up like a chimney-sweep, and, arriving at the summit, triumphantly deposits a little heap of black mold on the yellow gravel before turning to compare notes with the nearest fellow-worker on the recent volcanic changes of the earth's surface.

Next morning the householder, after a contemptuous survey of the "back yards" of his neighbors, with their clothes-lines and water-butts, descends into his own garden on further horticultural schemes intent. He feels poetic. "Whene'er I take my walk abroad. How many"—worms! * * * Not that he sees the worms, by any means. They are only conspicuous by their earth-works and their absence. Otherwise, hewing them in pieces with a hoe might afford a limited satisfaction. But, Pharaoh-like, the worms are gone, leaving only their pyramids behind them. Now, to collect and deport all these unsightly little pellets would be a ridiculous and apoplectic operation; the roller only makes matters worse, flattening some of the tiny heaps into half-crown disks of mud, and carrying off others on its surface to annex the gravel as it goes along, while the third alternative, of acquiescence in the status quo, is humiliating. Hence it is that the owner of a back garden does not love the poor worm. But he is not, on that account, justified in speaking disrespectfully of it. He must remember that each of these accumulations of earth upon his gravel contains .018 per cent. of ammonia, and that in ten years, if left undisturbed they would amount to 2.1 inches of solid mold.

Nor is this all; for it has been conclusively and laboriously demonstrated, by experiment extending over a considerable space of time, that when the wind blows hard, and the little heaps of earth are moderately soft, they are liable to be blown to one side by the wind; and when they are loose and very dry, they will roll down a deep slope until they stop against some obstacle, or fall into some hole; and that in violent and long-continued rains they are often partially washed away. These important discoveries conclusively show, among other things, how a

re carried off and shorn of their tail the revenue from them ample. On Dr. Glenn's ranch about 20,000 geese daily put to

a thick fog blows in, and this is the favorite time for the geese devour the wheat with great energy then, fearful of shooting are almost baffled; but when the flock are put to flight, and for after the air is filled with feathers, and Glenn's ranch resounds with the rattling of rifles and the frightened persecuted fowls. To pay his ammunition, and maintain horses cost him some \$10,000 per annum, his wheat, which yields \$100,000, but the geese herders half would lose. The herders become very poor business, and are generally not capital horsemen.

Coal by Wire.

Coal of Sir Henry Bessemer to be carried by wire, instead of by rail, is very cheap though coal is still our great source of production of motive power, but be forgotten that Sir William Bessemer has clearly shown that by the use of electric machines, worked by the current, motive power could be obtained to an almost unlimited extent, less than 26,250 horse-power could be conveyed to a distance of 100 miles by means of a single copper wire 1/2 inch in diameter, with a loss in power of not more than 20 per cent., delivering at the other end of the wire 20,000 horse power. Sir Henry explains that a magnificent vista of telegraphic enterprise this simple plan for our own country! Why not at once connect London with the nearest coal-fields by means of a wire of one inch in diameter and transmitting 84,000 horse-power and thus practically bring up wire instead of by rail? He calculates the equivalent in coal of this amount of power. Assuming that each horse-power can be generated by the consumption of 3 lb. of coal per hour, and that it would work six days and a half per week could require an annual consumption equal to 1,012,600 tons to produce the result. Now, all this coal would be consumed, be burned at the pit's mouth at a cost of 6s. per ton for large coal and 4s. for small coal—that is, at about one-fourth the cost of coal in London would immensely reduce the cost of power, and of the motive power in London for such a vast variety of uses and at the same time save us enormous volumes of smoke and soot and this million of tons of coal if burned in our midst. An iron rod would cost about 1/2 lb. and, if laid to a colliery 120 miles the interest at 5 per cent. on its value would be less than 1d. per ton on the coal actually conveyed by its direct introduction to the consumer.—*Iron.*

Objects are out of favor. People are not in the hole business.

took for a burning volcano was only one of the so-called craters reflecting the earth shine from its sides. The crater called Aristarchus is noted for the brilliancy with which it shines on the dark side of the moon, and although astronomers are settled in the opinion that Aristarchus is not an active volcano, yet its extraordinary reflective power is puzzling.

To say that the new comet is now visible to the naked eye is the truth, but the statement is, nevertheless, misleading. Only a keen eye can pick it out from among the stars. It is not brighter than a star of the fourth magnitude, and its tail, which is very pretty in the telescope, is a hardly distinguishable wisp of light as seen with the naked eye. It will grow brighter, however, for a week to come. After that it will be too close to the sun to be visible until the first of June, when it will reappear in the west, having in the meantime passed its perihelion. How bright it will be then cannot be told, but there is some ground to think that that may be the most brilliant period of its career.

Venus and Mercury make a very pretty appearance in the west after sundown now. Venus is by far the brightest star in the sky, and Mercury, though bright, is hardly a rushlight beside her.—*New York Sun.*

Finger-Bowl Etiquette.

Somebody asked several weeks ago how to use the etched or embroidered doilies which appear with finger-bowls at dinner. The etiquette of doilies and finger-bowls, as laid down by the best New York authority some little time ago, is that two napkins are brought with each finger-bowl, the smallest of which is laid folded on the plate to deaden the sound of glass, and the finger-bowl lifted from the side of the plate and placed on it. The tips of the fingers are delicately dipped in the scented water and dried by pressing on the larger napkin, which is then tossed aside or thrown lightly over the bowl. If grapes or berries which stain have been part of the desert, the slice of lemon in the water is used to remove stains, handling everything with lightest, quietest of touches. It is entirely in keeping with good foreign manners to dip a corner of the white napkin into the water and pass it over the lips to freshen the mouth.

At very refined small dinners the eastern practice is followed of sending round embossed silver bowls or basins of Benares brass and a ewer filled with scented water, which is poured by the servant over the fingers of each guest in turn, which are then dried on the long embroidered Turkish towel thrown over the man's arm. But such fashions as are mere copies of foreign practice, not specially recommending themselves by obvious fitness, are the pedantry of etiquette and always appear forced.—*Boston Transcript.*

An Irish footman, having carried a basket of game from his master to a friend, waited a considerable length of time for the customary fee, but, finding no present appeared, scratched his head and said: "Sir, if my master should say, 'Paddy, what did the gentleman give you?' what would your honor have me to tell him?"

abroad. How many"—worms! * * * Not that he sees the worms, by any means. They are only conspicuous by their earth-works and their absence. Otherwise, hewing them in pieces with a hoe might afford a limited satisfaction. But, Pharaoh-like, the worms are gone, leaving only their pyramids behind them. Now, to collect and deport all these unsightly little pellets would be a ridiculous and apoplectic operation; the roller only makes matters worse, flattening some of the tiny heaps into half-crown disks of mud, and carrying off others on its surface to annex the gravel as it goes along, while the third alternative, of acquiescence in the status quo, is humiliating. Hence it is that the owner of a back garden does not love the poor worm. But he is not, on that account, justified in speaking disrespectfully of it. He must remember that each of these accumulations of earth upon his gravel contains .018 per cent. of ammonia, and that in ten years, if left undisturbed they would amount to 2.1 inches of solid mold.

Nor is this all; for it has been conclusively and laboriously demonstrated, by experiment extending over a considerable space of time, that when the wind blows hard, and the little heaps of earth are moderately soft, they are liable to be blown to one side by the wind; and when they are loose and very dry, they will roll down a deep slope until they stop against some obstacle, or fall into some hole; and that in violent and long-continued rains they are often partially washed away. These important discoveries conclusively show, among other things, how a great intellect, devoted to untiring investigation in the cause of science, may ultimately arrive at very natural and reasonable conclusions; and that when we come to the level ground and go looking for worms, a philosopher and an ordinary mortal may arrive by different methods at identical results.—*London Globe.*

A Sired Hermit.

I may mention a curious instance that is recorded of a man who wished to be hermit and misanthrope by deputy. This was the Hon. Charles Hamilton, who, in the time of George II., laid out at Cobham the famous grounds celebrated by Gray and Horace Walpole. Among other pretty things which he erected on his grounds was a hermitage: and he took it into his head that he would like to have a real live hermit to inhabit it. He accordingly advertised for a hermit, and offered £700 a year to anyone who would lead a true hermit's life, sleeping on a mat, never suffering scissors to touch his beard or his nails, and never speaking a syllable to the servant who brought his food. A man was found for the place, but after three weeks he had enough of it, and retired. It is hard to see what good his £700 a year could have done him under such conditions.—*London Society.*

Ubiquitous: When Mrs. Homespun heard of the recent assassination in Ireland and that it was attributed to the Irish, she exclaimed: "Massy, sakes! You don't tell me the Irish have got into Ireland? Well, well, I believe they're ev'rywhere!"

BE SURE AND CALL

—ON—

R. G. WRIGHT

BEFORE BUYING YOUR

*Barb Fence Wire,
Cut Nails or*

Building Hardware.

R. G. WRIGHT.

Napanee, April 6th, 1882.



Ontario's Soil for Ontario's Sons.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES.

Lennox :

D. W. ALLISON.

!Addington :

J. B. AYLESWORTH.

East Hastings :

HARFORD ASHLEY.

MR. ALLISON'S

COMMITTEE ROOMS,

PERRY BLOCK, - - DUNDAS-ST.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

Friends and supporters cordially invited to attend.

The Napanee Express.

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1882.

WHICH?

"You really do pay on your coal the trifling duty of fifty cents a ton."—Sir John at

THE REAL ISSUES.

The real issues before the people is whether they are prepared to endorse the Government's course on the following matters :—

Federal encroachments !
The Robbery of Ontario !
Taxation of Manufacturers' Raw Material !
Denial of Provincial Right to Legislate on

Local Questions !

The Gerrymandering of Ontario !
Nepotism !
Railway Monopoly !
Land Grabbing !
Contract Jobbing !
Class Legislation !
Discrimination of Taxation against the Poor Man !

Reckless Public Expenditure !
Taxation on Bread, Fuel and Clothing !
By voting for Mr. Allison you will in a fitting manner condemn such outrageous legislation.

HOW WE ARE "HELPED."

We have heard so much party cry during the last few weeks in regard to the present manufacturing success of the country, and how the manufacturers are being helped by the N. P. in general, and Sir John in particular that we are inclined to give a few specimen bricks to indicate the kind of help some of our best manufacturers have got.

The Messrs Thompson, of the paper mills up the river, ardent friends of the N. P. at last election, were just then erecting their mills, and they naturally expected some great boon when the "Policy" was inaugurated. Their experience was just this: They had to pay about \$2,000 extra duty on the machinery they were required to import, the most of which is not manufactured and could not be procured at all in Canada. Ever since they have been paying extra duties on several articles of raw material necessary to import. On the other hand the N. P. has not given and cannot give any protection to the Canadian manufacturers of printing paper, as it is made now much cheaper in Canada than in the United States.

The Messrs. Herring & Sons, before the fires were ever started in their new glass works, paid some \$1,500 extra duty on coal and other raw material than would have been necessary under the Cartwright tariff, and every month they are at extra expense for raw materials for the same reason. They are also paying hundreds of dollars a year extra duty on their iron, coal and other raw materials at their agricultural implement works. These extra expenses must either come out of their regular business profits and leave them so

worth at the small rate of 25 cents per ton \$1,020,143.

It will be seen at a glance, in these figures, that though in Canada millions of pounds of wool were made more than our own production prices are dropping so low that farmers are beginning to talk of dropping the wool raising, as it has ceased to be as matters now stand.

In the face of facts like these, there are now being asked to continue a suicidal policy for years to come, by bringing N. P. party to power! Will they deliberately vote down their own? We hope not.

Will he Accept?

A despatch to the Mail yesterday says All the Conservative candidates in Ontario except the Rev. John May, have expressed their willingness to retire if Sir John Donald would accept the nomination. It is understood that the right hon. gentleman had been communicated with on the subject.

SOME SIGNIFICANT FACTS

A most significant commentary on the claims of the N. P. in regard to the success of the manufacturing and agricultural industries of the country, may be found in the fact that a large proportion of the leading manufacturers are fighting as earnestly as they can to overthrow the same N. P. and are responsible for its infliction upon the country.

Look at the class of the candidates in the Reform interests in this and joining counties as a fair sample :—

In Lennox the champion of the manufacturing and agricultural interests, John, is neither a manufacturer nor agriculturist, nor has he any pecuniary interest in either industry. Mr. Allison, on the other hand, has a large amount at stake in the industry.

In Kingston Mr. Gunn, the Reform candidate, the gentleman who sent Sir John wandering beyond the Rock, is a large manufacturer and has been such for years. He is President of the Car Works Company and the largest holder in the concern. He is also a large holder in the Kingston Locomotive and the Kingston Cotton Mill, and a much too shrewd a business man to adopt any policy calculated to injure his business. On the other hand the N. P. candidate in the same city is a Doctor, uninterested in manufactures.

In South Leeds the Reform candidate C. E. Britton of Gananoque, is probably perhaps the largest mill works in the province, and a shrewd successful business

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES.

Lennox :

D. W. ALLISON.

Addington :

J. B. AYLESWORTH.

East Hastings :

HARFORD ASHLEY.

MR. ALLISON'S
COMMITTEE ROOMS,
PERRY BLOCK, - - DUNDAS-ST.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

Friends and supporters cordially invited to attend.

The Napanee Express.

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1882.

WHICH?

"You really do pay on your coal the trifling duty of fifty cents a ton."—Sir John at Napanee, May 27, '82.

Yet Mr. Roe says the American producer pays the duty.

Which are we to believe?

THE CONTEST.

The work of redeeming both Lennox and Addington is progressing favourably. It only requires another week of faithful exertion on the part of every man who has the best interests of the Province of Ontario at heart to complete the good work. We would warn our friends to be on the alert against corrupt practices on the part of the opposite party. They are determined to hold Lennox at all hazards, and from the attempts already made to injure Mr. Allison's good name it is safe to believe they would hesitate at nothing to accomplish their ends.

Next Tuesday is nomination day and the polling will take place on the following Tuesday, 20th inst.

THE COAL TAX.

Mr. A. H. Roe having stated at the market square meeting on the 27th ult., that it was the American coal producer who paid the coal tax, and backed up his assertion by a statement that he had recently negotiated the purchase of a large quantity of coal for the glass works, and that the price was reduced in consequence of the import duty, the editor of THE EXPRESS addressed a letter to Mr. D. S. Drake, the manager of the firm from which the coal was purchased, enquiring if the Canadian duty had been taken in

mills, and they naturally expected some great boon when the "Policy" was inaugurated. Their experience was just this: They had to pay about \$2,000 extra duty on the machinery they were required to import, the most of which is not manufactured and could not be procured at all in Canada. Ever since they have been paying extra duties on several articles of raw material necessary to import. On the other hand the N. P. has not given and cannot give any protection to the Canadian manufacturers of printing paper, as it is made now much cheaper in Canada than in the United States.

The Messrs. Herring & Sons, before the fires were ever started in their new glass works, paid some \$1,500 extra duty on coal and other raw material than would have been necessary under the Cartwright tariff, and every month they are at extra expense for raw materials for the same reason. They are also paying hundreds of dollars a year extra duty on their iron, coal and other raw materials at their agricultural implement works. These extra expenses must either come out of their regular business profits and leave them so much poorer, or they must be charged to the farmers purchasing their implements, and leave their customers so much poorer.

Messrs Webster & Boyes, of the carriage works, inform us that it probably costs them \$500 a year extra for coal, iron, paints and other raw material under the N. P., and they are trying to divide the loss between themselves and their customers, and both are poorer in consequence.

Mr. Meagher, of the lime works, says that his coal duty alone for lime burning amounts to \$100 a year extra, and it is necessary to add that much extra to those wanting lime, in order to make a living profit.

The Messrs. Gibbard & Son state that their extra expense for raw material under the N. P. amounts to a very considerable sum, and their business and profits are less than they would be under a more liberal and enlightened tariff.

We might give a large number of similar evidences to show that both our manufacturers and the consumers are being every day burdened in consequence of the N. P., and consequently both should unite to defeat the party whose intention it is to continue the same oppressive policy in case of re-election.

THE HOME MARKETS.

The farmers are always being reminded of the great blessings the N. P. is calculated to give in affording a home market for home productions, and they are assured that they can well afford to pay extra prices for necessities of life, because the home demand will ensure them extra prices for what they have to sell.

in the Reform interests in this and joining counties as a fair sample:—

In Lennox the champion of the facturing and agricultural interest John, is neither a manufacturer nor culturist, nor has he any pecuniary in either industry. Mr. Allison, on hand, has a large amount at stake in

In Kingston Mr. Gunn, the Reform date, the gentleman who sent Sir J. litically wandering beyond the Rock tains, is a large manufacturer and l such for years. He is President of Car Works Company and the largest holder in the concern. He is also holder in the Kingston Locomotive and the Kingston Cotton Mill, as much too shrewd a business man to any policy calculated to injure his oness. On the other hand the N. P date in the same city is a Doctor, an terested in manufactures.

In South Leeds the Reform candid C. E. Britton of Gananoque, is propi perhaps the largest mill works in th ince, and a shrewd successful busine The N. P. candidate is a merchant, lieve.

In North Leeds Mr. Frost, of Smith the largest agricultural implement n turer east of this in the province, is form candidate, and quite understa his manufacturing interests are bes by the success of the Reform party.

West of us it is much the same. Hastings Mr. Ashley, the Reform ca is a large and successful manufacture large farmer besides. His oppone John White, has nothing at stake in interests.

In North Hastings Mr. Coe, the candidate, is more largely interested eral lands and their development t other man in Ontario. He is also a tensive and successful farmer. Tl Mr. Bowell, the N. P. candidate, has at stake in such interests.

In West Hastings Mr. James B Belleville, the Reform candidate, is manufacturer of steam engines, m and agricultural implements, and it i business that he depends for all his success. The candidate of the N. l is Mr. Robertson, a lawyer, in the sa

We might make mention of a doz candidates of the Reform party in t ent contest, all shrewd and successfu facturers, including Mr. Glen of Osh of the best known manufacturers of tural implements in Canada, but whe find many well-known manufacturer the candidates of the N. P. party?

We ask a candid consideration of t similar facts. Do not such facts p

ing duty of fifty cents a ton. — *Napanee*, May 27, '82.

Yet Mr. Roe says the American producer pays the duty.

Which are we to believe?

THE CONTEST.

The work of redeeming both Lennox and Addington is progressing favourably. It only requires another week of faithful exertion on the part of every man who has the best interests of the Province of Ontario at heart to complete the good work. We would warn our friends to be on the alert against corrupt practices on the part of the opposite party. They are determined to hold Lennox at all hazards, and from the attempts already made to injure Mr. Allison's good name it is safe to believe they would hesitate at nothing to accomplish their ends.

Next Tuesday is nomination day and the polling will take place on the following Tuesday, 20th inst.

THE COAL TAX.

Mr. A. H. Roe having stated at the market square meeting on the 27th ult., that it was the American coal producer who paid the coal tax, and backed up his assertion by a statement that he had recently negotiated the purchase of a large quantity of coal for the glass works, and that the price was reduced in consequence of the import duty, the editor of THE EXPRESS addressed a letter to Mr. D. S. Drake, the manager of the firm from which the coal was purchased, enquiring if the Canadian duty had been taken into consideration in fixing the price.

The following answer was received:—

Office of the
BLOSSBURG COAL COMPANY,
ELMIRA, N. Y., June 5th, 1882.

W. M. O'Beirne, Esq., Napanee, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your favor of the 29th ult. in regard to prices of coal made by this Company to parties in Canada for consumption there, will say that the price we make for your market has no reference whatever to the duty imposed by the Canadian Government. The prices were made low for the purpose of taking the trade against the strong competition we have to meet in your market with Ohio and Western Pennsylvania coals. The duty in the case you refer to is certainly paid by the consumer and not by the producer.

Yours truly,
D. S. DRAKE,
General Supt.

This is a complete refutation of Mr. Roe's statement, and proves that he grossly misrepresented the case. It shows that the competition in the coal market for Ontario's trade is entirely confined to American producers—Nova Scotia not being taken in question at all—and that if the duty was removed the same competition would exist and the price here would be less the amount of the duty. But it was hardly necessary to have taken the trouble to refute Mr. Roe's story, because nobody believed it.

much poorer, or they must be charged to the farmers purchasing their implements, and leave their customers so much poorer.

Messrs Webster & Boyes, of the carriage works, inform us that it probably costs them \$500 a year extra for coal, iron, paints and other raw material under the N. P., and they are trying to divide the loss between themselves and their customers, and both are poorer in consequence.

Mr. Meagher, of the lime works, says that his coal duty alone for lime burning amounts to \$100 a year extra, and it is necessary to add that much extra to those wanting lime, in order to make a living profit.

The Messrs. Gibbard & Son state that their extra expense for raw material under the N. P. amounts to a very considerable sum, and their business and profits are less than they would be under a more liberal and enlightened tariff.

We might give a large number of similar evidences to show that both our manufacturers and the consumers are being every day burdened in consequence of the N. P., and consequently both should unite to defeat the party whose intention it is to continue the same oppressive policy in case of re-election.

THE HOME MARKETS.

The farmers are always being reminded of the great blessings the N. P. is calculated to give in affording a home market for home productions, and they are assured that they can well afford to pay extra prices for necessities of life, because the home demand will ensure them extra prices for what they have to sell.

Look at two or three facts in connection with the wool market alone, in connection with this grand Tory panacea:

Four years ago wool was selected as a good illustration of what the N. P. would probably do in the way of providing a home market. At that time wool was worth from 25 to thirty cents per pound, and commanded ready sales. To-day, under the benign influence of the "home market policy," wool is worth from 19 to 20 cents per pound, with but gloomy prospects of any rise, as the Canadian wool market is everywhere glutted.

At same time farmers have been compelled to pay larger prices than before for all classes of woollen goods, because of the extra duties given to manufacturers. They have not found the expected home market, as it was necessary last year to ship 1,404,123 pounds valued at \$409,693, after all had been sold at home that could be disposed of in our home markets.

To show how well the Tory protection policy protected the farmers in regard to their home production, we may state that last year there was imported into Canada, of foreign wool, no less than 8,040,287 pounds.

The N. P. candidate is a merchant lieve.

In North Leeds Mr. Frost, of Smith the largest agricultural implement turer east of this in the province, is form candidate, and quite understands his manufacturing interests are benefited by the success of the Reform party.

West of us it is much the same. Hastings Mr. Ashley, the Reform candidate, is a large and successful manufacturer large farmer besides. His opponent John White, has nothing at stake in interests.

In North Hastings Mr. Coe, the candidate, is more largely interested in agricultural lands and their development than other man in Ontario. He is also a successful and successful farmer. Mr. Bowell, the N. P. candidate, has at stake in such interests.

In West Hastings Mr. James Belleville, the Reform candidate, is a manufacturer of steam engines, and agricultural implements, and in business that he depends for all his success. The candidate of the N. P. is Mr. Robertson, a lawyer, in the

We might make mention of a dozen candidates of the Reform party in the present contest, all shrewd and successful manufacturers, including Mr. Glen of Ontario, one of the best known manufacturers of agricultural implements in Canada, but we find many well-known manufacturers among the candidates of the N. P. party.

We ask a candid consideration of similar facts. Do not such facts most significantly that the manufacturers themselves, who best know what is required to develop the manufacturing interests of Canada, have most faith in the policy of the Reform party?

The inference is plain: If you will courage the real manufacturing vote for the Reform candidates on

Sir C. Tupper's views on the situation have undergone a great change. R. J. Cartwright announced a surprise on February 16th, 1875. On that occasion with truth:

"HE (CARTWRIGHT) SAYS 'A SURPLUS OF HALF A MILLION SAY THE GOVERNMENT FIGHT RIGHT TO HAVE A SURPLUS SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO GET IT, AND THE BEST WAY TO THAT PURSUED BY US AND GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN BY LIGHTNING THE TAXES PEOPLE.'"

—For good spring wheat flour Big Mill.

he small rate of 25 cents per pound, be seen at a glance, in comparing es, that though in Canada some pounds of wool were manufactured than our own production, yet the dropping so low that farmers are to talk of dropping the business of ng, as it has ceased to be profitable s now stand.

ice of facts like these, the farmers being asked to continue the same policy for years to come, be re-elect-party to power! Will the farmers ly vote down their own interests? not.

Will he Accept?

atch to the Mail yesterday says:— nservative candidates in Carleton, Rev. John May, have expressed ngness to retire if Sir John Mac- ould accept the nomination. It is d that the right hon. gentleman communicated with on the subject.

THE SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

t significant commentary on the the N. P. in regard to the success nufacturing and agricultural indus- e country, may be found in the fact ge proportion of the leading manu- are fighting as earnestly as men can ow the same N. P. and the party e for its infliction upon them.

the class of the candidates running form interests in this and the ad- unties as a fair sample:—

ox the champion of the "manu- and agricultural interests," Sir either a manufacturer nor an agri- nor has he any pecuniary interest ndustry. Mr. Allison, on the other a large amount at stake in both.

ston Mr. Gunn, the Reform candi- gentleman who sent Sir John po- andering beyond the Rocky Moun- large manufacturer and has been ears. He is President of the new s Company and the largest stock- the concern. He is also a stock- the Kingston Locomotive Works Kingston Cotton Mill, and he is shrewd a business man to oppose 7 calculated to injure his own busi- the other hand the N. P. candi- e same city is a Doctor, and not in- manufactures.

h Leeds the Reform candidate, Mr. ton of Gananoque, is proprietor of ie largest mill works in this prov- a shrewd successful business man

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The "terrible disclosure" has been made. All this underhand talk about Mr. Allison seeking the Conservative nomination is now explained, and what does it amount to? Merely this:—A small clique of Tory politicians of which the Secretary of the Conservative Association was one of the number, entered into an intrigue to prevent Mr. A. H. Roe receiving the Conservative nomination. With an amount of good judgment surprising in them they recognized in Mr. D. W. Allison the kind of material of which model representatives are made, and laid their net to catch him. They failed; he would have none of them—and now they seek to injure him by saying that he promised not to oppose Sir John. But they—or at least the chief plotter—have signally failed in their object. Why the story he himself tells convicts him. It shows (1) that he was playing a contemptibly mean part towards his political friend and ally, Mr. Roe; and (2) that in attempting to make this point against Mr. Allison he disclosed a private conversation which he was pledged to keep secret "for fear it would get to the ears of Mr. Roe."

The man must be demented to think that his statement could be believed by any one. Is it not reasonable to conclude that a creature who would break a sacred pledge to injure a political opponent would not hesitate to concoct a downright lie to strengthen his case? But even taking the story for gospel truth there is nothing in it which convicts Mr. Allison of anything approaching dishonour; on the contrary it reflects the highest credit upon him.

Why should the farmers of Lennox not elect one of themselves to Parliament? The Conservatives say none of them are competent for the position, so they bring in Sir John. But the Reformers do not hold this opinion for they have selected as their standard-bearer a thoroughly representative farmer. By voting for Mr. Allison the farmers are voting for their own interests—for what are his interests are theirs also.

Some of the speakers at the Tory meetings have the assurance to claim that the present Government had reduced the debt of the country! What are the undeniable facts? Sir John Macdonald has actually increased the annual expenditure over \$5,500,000, as proved by the estimates of last session. He has increased the customs taxation from less than \$12,000,000 in 1878 to over \$20,000,000, as estimated for this year, and has also increased the national debt by \$15,000,000 in the three years from 1878 to 1881! These

DAVIS' CORNERS School House, Friday, 9th.
WOODCOCK'S School House, Saturday, 10th.
SWITZERVILLE School House, Wednesday, 14th.
LEINSTER School House, Thursday, June 15.
MORVEN School House, Friday, June 16th.

MR. ALLISON OR HIS FRIENDS WILL BE PRESENT TO ADDRESS THESE MEETINGS.

A General Attendance of the Electors is Requested.

An hour will be allowed to hear the opposition if desired.

CHAIR TO BE TAKEN AT 8 P.M.

By order of the Reform Association.

W. F. HALL, T. W. CASEY,
President. Secretary



NOTICE.

COUNTY OF
Lennox and Addington,
TO WIT:

Notice is hereby given that the

COUNTY COURT

AND GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE

For this county will be held at the

COURT HOUSE

IN THE

for its infliction upon them.
the class of the candidates running
orm interests in this and the ad-
inties as a fair sample :—
ox the champion of the "manu-
and agricultural interests," Sir
ither a manufacturer nor an agri-
ior has he any pecuniary interest
industry. Mr. Allison, on the other
a large amount at stake in both.
ston Mr. Gunn, the Reform candi-
gentleman who sent Sir John pon-
dering beyond the Rocky Moun-
large manufacturer and has been
ears. He is President of the new
Company and the largest stock-
he concern. He is also a stock-
the Kingston Locomotive Works
Kingston Cotton Mill, and he is
shrewd a business man to oppose
calculated to injure his own busi-
the other hand the N. P. candi-
same city is a Doctor, and not in-
manufactures.
Leeds the Reform candidate, Mr.
on of Gananoque, is proprietor of
e largest mill works in this prov-
shrewd successful business man.
candidate is a merchant, we be-
Leeds Mr. Frost, of Smith's Falls,
agricultural implement manufac-
of this in the province, is the Re-
date, and quite understands that
cturing interests are best served
ess of the Reform party.
us it is much the same. In East
Ir. Ashley, the Reform candidate,
nd successful manufacturer and a
er besides. His opponent, Mr.
e, has nothing at stake in farming
Hastings Mr. Coe, the Reform
is more largely interested in. min-
and their development than any
in Ontario. He is also an exten-
d successful farmer. The Hon.
l, the N. P. candidate, has nothing
such interests.

Hastings Mr. James Brown of
the Reform candidate, is a large
rer of steam engines, machinery
lural implements, and it is on this
at he depends for all his financial
he candidate of the N. P. party
ertson, a lawyer, in the same city.
it make mention of a dozen other
of the Reform party in the pres-
; all shrewd and successful manu-
including Mr. Glen of Oshawa, one
known manufacturers of agricul-
ements in Canada, but where do we
well-known manufacturers among

But even taking the story for gospel truth
there is nothing in it which convicts Mr.
Allison of anything approaching dishonour ;
on the contrary it reflects the highest credit
upon him.

Why should the farmers of Lennox not
elect one of themselves to Parliament? The
Conservatives say none of them are compe-
tent for the position, so they bring in Sir John.
But the Reformers do not hold this opinion
for they have selected as their standard-
bearer a thoroughly representative farmer.
By voting for Mr. Allison the farmers are vo-
ting for their own interests—for what are his
interests are theirs also.

Some of the speakers at the Tory meetings
have the assurance to claim that the present
Government had reduced the debt of the
country! What are the undeniable facts?
Sir John Macdonald has actually increased
the annual expenditure over \$5,500,000, as
proved by the estimates of last session. He
has increased the customs taxation from less
than \$12,000,000 in 1878 to over \$20,000,000,
as estimated for this year, and has also in-
creased the national debt by \$15,000,000 in
the three years from 1878 to 1881! These
are facts which every elector who can think
would do well to ponder over.

It is a subject of comment that the man-
agement of the Conservative party in this
riding is now in the hands of a few party
hacks imported from other counties, and
that an old residenter cannot get in a word
edgeways. It is also noticeable that when
any office—such as the Customs Collector-
ship—is vacant the name of a farmer is never
connected with it. Why is this? Are the
Conservative farmers of Lennox to be hood-
winked in this way any longer?

BIRTHS.

EDWARDS. — At Napanee, on Wednesday, June 7th,
the wife of Dr. G. W. Edwards, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

THOMPSON. — At Selby, on June 5th, infant son of Mr.
George Thompson.

POST. — On June 4th, Mary E. Post, aged 19 years and
3 months.



CHAIR TO BE TAKEN AT 8 P.M.

By order of the Reform Association.

W. F. HALL,

President.

T. W. CASEY,

Secretary



NOTICE.

COUNTY OF
Lennox and Addington,
TO WIT:

Notice is hereby given that the

COUNTY COURT

AND GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE

For this county will be held at the

COURT HOUSE

IN THE

TOWN OF NAPANEE

—ON—

Tuesday, the 13th Day of June

Instant, at the

HOUR OF TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON

of which all Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Cor-
stables and other perons are required to take notice
and govern themselves accordingly.

O. T. PRUYN,

SHERIFF

Per T. D. PRUYN,

DEPUTY

Sheriff's Office, Napanee, 5th June, 1882.

JULY 1ST, 1882

IS THE DAY ON WHICH WE PRO-
POSE TO

Close Up

—OUR—

BUSINESS

Leeds Mr. Frost, of Smith's Falls, agricultural implement manufacturer in the province, is the Relate, and quite understands that sturing interests are best served ess of the Reform party.

is it is much the same. In East r. Ashley, the Reform candidate, id successful manufacturer and a r besides. His opponent, Mr. , has nothing at stake in farming

Hastings Mr. Coe, the Reform s more largely interested in. min- nd their development than any n Ontario. He is also an exten- l successful farmer. The Hon. , the N. P. candidate, has nothing such interests.

Hastings Mr. James Brown of he Reform candidate, is a large er of steam engines, machinery tural implements, and it is on this t he depends for all his financial he candidate of the N. P. party ertson, a lawyer, in the same city. t make mention of a dozen other of the Reform party in the pres- all shrewd and successful manu- ncluding Mr. Glen of Oshawa, one known manufacturers of agricul- ments in Canada, but where do we vell-known manufacturers among tes of the N. P. party?

candid consideration of these and s. Do not such facts point out ficantly that the manufacturers , who best know what policy is develop the manufacturing inter- ada, have most faith and confi- e policy of the Reform party? ence is plain: If you wish to ene real manufacturing industries e Reform candidates on the 20th.

pper's views on the surplus ques- ndergone a great change since Sir vright announced a surplus—Feb- 1875. On that occasion he said : (RTWRIGHT) SAYS WE HAVE US OF HALF A MILLION. I GOVERNMENT HAVE NO) HAVE A SURPLUS. THEY ENDEAVOR TO GET RID OF THE BEST WAY TO DO SO IS RSUED BY US AND BY THE)MENT OF GREAT BRITAIN—)NING THE TAXES ON THE

od spring wheat flour go to the 30-3

It is a subject of comment that the man- agement of the Conservative party in this riding is now in the hands of a few party hacks imported from other counties, and that an old residenter cannot get in a word edgeways. It is also noticeable that when any office—such as the Customs Collector- ship—is vacant the name of a farmer is never connected with it. Why is this? Are the Conservative farmers of Lennox to be hood- winked in this way any longer?

BIRTHS.

EDWARDS.—At Napance, on Wednesday, June 7th, the wife of Dr. G. W. Edwards, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

THOMPSON.—At Selby, on June 5th, infant son of Mr. George Thompson.

POST.—On June 4th, Mary E. Post, aged 19 years and 3 months.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Packache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swell- ings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

—ON—

Tuesday, the 13th Day of June

Instant, at the

HOUR OF TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON

of which all Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Con- stables and other perons*are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

O. T. PRUYN,

SHERIFF

Per T. D. PRUYN,

DEPUTY

Sheriff's Office, Napance, 5th June, 1882.

JULY 1ST, 1882

IS THE DAY ON WHICH WE PRO- POSE TO

Close Up

—OUR—

BUSINESS.

Consequently before that date we will

SELL ALL OUR STOCK

—Including—

A Large Lot of Groceries

—AT A PRICE—

Much Below Wholesale Rates,

Which will give our customers

A Rare Chance

To get their

Teas, &c. for the Summer at a very Low Figure.

THOS. SYMINGTON.

Clark's Mills.

[Correspondence of THE EXPRESS.]

—On Saturday afternoon while Mr. James Fee was returning home from Newburgh the horse took fright and threw him out of the buggy. He was taken into a house near Thompson's mills and attended to until a conveyance was procured and he was taken to his home near Clark's Mills. Dr. Connor was sent for and dressed his wounds which proved to be not very serious. He accounts for the accident by his falling asleep from the effects of too much stimulants which he partook of in drinking success to the Tory candidate. He was very nearly spoiling a vote for his favorite.

Mill Haven.

[Correspondence of THE EXPRESS.]

—The average boy tired of his ball becomes of an aquatic turn of mind, takes to angling, succeeds in taking a few minnows, a mudcat, and once in a while something better, which he invariably makes a note of and by his loquaciousness impresses his luck indelibly on the minds of a doting parent or anyone who has patience to listen, tars his clothes and hands, frescoes himself generally over with mud, after which he resolves never to go the water any more. But he soon forgets, like his ancestors, as the poet says:—

Weak and irresolute is man.

His purpose of to-day,

Woven with plans the morrow rends away.

Goes back, has the same repeated till he wants a change, which is another part of his inherited nature.

Yarker.

[Correspondence of THE EXPRESS.]

—There was frost on the first night in June. After every rainfall the weather turns cold, which is retarding the crops. The rye looks well in some places and the barley looks good considering the backward spring.

—Last week a case from Clark's Mills was brought before J. A. Shibley, J.P. As it appears there is not out of the numerous magistrates there anyone competent to try their criminal cases they have to be brought here for a hearing. It appears that on the Queen's Birthday young Robinson partook of too much benzine which took away his senses, and he attacked McConnell, the hotelkeeper's brother, and wounded him. The magistrate, after hearing all the evidence, committed young Robinson for trial at Napanee. He has since been admitted to bail.

Petworth.

[Correspondence of THE EXPRESS.]

—The wood for the paper mills has been detained here by the wind which has been blowing up the river, causing a loss to the company by the men being idle. They will also experience an increased difficulties by the water becoming lower as the season advances.

—This has been a bad season for cows dying from some disease not known. They become weak and waste away. The Huffmans lost seven cows, Michael Rush lost two fine animals, a Mr. Venus two cows. The loss at this time of the year is felt more keenly after

NE

AS GOOD A

Pringle &

BEFOR.

Napanee, June 1st, 1882.

LOOK A

And ask yourself this qu.

Why is it they are Selling so Many Boots

—AT THE—

People's Boot & Shoe

Simply because their one-price system, with cheap

the confidence of the people. It is the only

making your neighbour pay for someone's

We had a score or more of our
on our way of doing business.

You that have not visited T
should call and see their goods

All Mail

Sign of t

DETLOF

J.F.I

has since been admitted to bail.

Petworth.

[Correspondence of THE EXPRESS.]

—The wood for the paper mills has been detained here by the wind which has been blowing up the river, causing a loss to the company by the men being idle. They will also experience an increased difficulties by the water becoming lower as the season advances.

—This has been a bad season for cows dying from some disease not known. They become weak and waste away. The Huffmans' lost seven cows, Michael Rush lost two fine animals, a Mr. Venus two cows. The loss at this time of the year is felt more keenly after the trouble and expense of wintering them.

—The measles are visiting this neighbourhood, not very violent.

—The wife of James Schultz of Portland last week presented him with two daughters. Mother and twins are doing well.

Flinton.

[Correspondence of THE EXPRESS.]

The tail of the big drive is now five or six miles below us.

—Mr. Wm. Campbell has given his house and store quite a respectable appearance by having it neatly painted.

—The lumbermen of these parts having timber at the head of the Mississippi waters, are now busily engaged in building a tramway from Massonoga Lake to Loon Lake, by which means they intend to bring the logs down this stream. It will only be about two miles long but is through a rough section. The timber was got out this spring and loads of iron are daily passing through here for the construction.

—One day last week Martin Kelpin, a river driver of Flanigan's camp, had a narrow escape at the falls. He was left alone at dinner hour to watch the slide in which a piece of timber became caught, and going out on it to cut it loose he fell into the slide and went over it 150 feet into the rapids below. Here he was tumbled about till he came to the eddy at the bottom where he was fortunate enough to scramble on a log and get out. This is a very dangerous place and it is a wonder he was not drowned or crushed to death by the logs and rocks.

—At the approach of spring great attention should be given to purify the system engorged with foul humors during the winter. Burdock Blood Bitters is Nature's own purifying and regulating tonic.

—Dropsy is essentially a watery condition of the blood, dependent upon disordered kidneys. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTER is a powerful diuretic, and consequently a remedial, acting as it does on the excretory system.

—Co
the
ble

Sign of t

DETLOP'

J.F.P

Anc

1

W

A

As

MAIN IN NAPANEE.

...d to remain in Napanee yet for a time, I have purchased

GOODS FROM THE BEST MARKETS

...d now to sell goods, considering quality, as low as any one in the trade.

Special Line of Teas

... for me a lasting reputation for good value has been replenished and I am prepared now to supply all who may favour me with a call.

R. A. SHOREY,

No. 143 Dundas-st

REMOVAL.

We have removed to

SPENCER'S OLD STAND

And are prepared to show our Customers one of the finest stocks of

Cloths, Tweeds, and Gents' Furnishings

EVER SHOWN IN NAPANEE.

TAILORING and SHIRT-MAKING OUR SPECIALTIES.

*Only House in Town Doing a Strictly First-Class
Gentlemen's Outfitting Business.*

y close attention and fair dealing to merit a continuance of the patronage
stowed upon us during the past four years.

ROBLIN & FORD.



DRUGS AT COST.

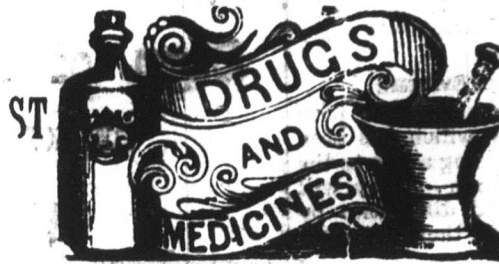
of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Fancy Goods of the estate of Perry &
I offer the balance of the old stock at cost. Goods will be sold both at retail
rs. I am putting in a new and complete stock of Drugs and Druggists' sun-
of the best selected stocks in Ontario.

ewellery, &c., at prices never dreamed of in these parts
requiring Paints, Oils, Glass or Putty will find it greatly to their advantage
ns, as I intend to sell goods cheaper than ever offered before in Napanee.

sarsaparil-
now dock, with
iron, all powerful
cleansing, and life-sus-
It is the purest, safest,
ial alterative medicine
to the public. The sci-
chemistry have never
a remedy, nor one so
ases resulting from
res **Scrofula** and
ses, **Erysipelas**,
Fire, Pimples
s, **Blotches**,
Humors,
worm,
trial
k.

by close attention and fair dealing to merit a continuance of the patronage bestowed upon us during the past four years.

ROBLIN & FORD.



DRUGS AT COST.

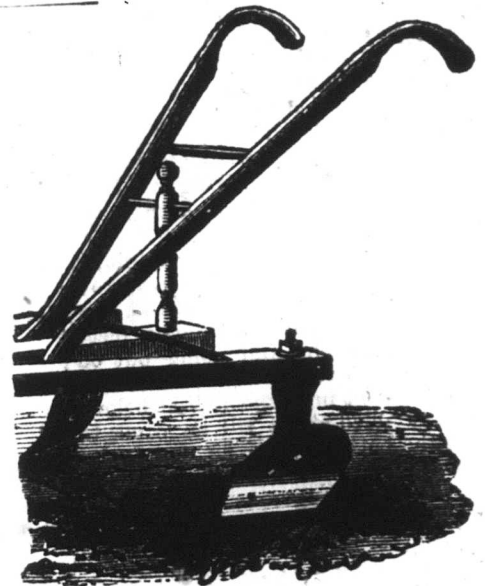
of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Fancy Goods of the estate of Perry & I offer the balance of the old stock at cost. Goods will be sold both at retail prices. I am putting in a new and complete stock of Drugs and Druggists' supplies of the best selected stocks in Ontario.

Jewellery, &c., at prices never dreamed of in these parts requiring Paints, Oils, Glass or Putty will find it greatly to their advantage as, as I intend to sell goods cheaper than ever offered before in Napanee. at what I advertise. Now is your opportunity; never will such a chance as I must get the old stock pretty well reduced to make room for what

ness as soon as he recovers from his illness and hopes to see as many of v. Remember the place just 2 DOORS EAST OF THE TICH- spectfully,

R. B. CLARK, M. D.

gricultural Works



Cheap. Serviceable.

ULTIVATORS.

this year will be labor-saving with the best. Our that we are making

DOWNEY & CO'S

Tailoring Establishment.

—OUR—

Scotch Tweeds are
Suiting our Customers to a T.

New & Nobby Patterns
TO SELECT FROM.

See Our Diagonals and Serges.

Splendid Goods at Right Prices.

A Perfect and Stylish Fit Guaranteed.

MR. JAMES WALTERS,
CUTTER.

PRESENTATION.

Well Merited Tribute to W. A. Reeve.

The gathering at the Town Hall on Thursday evening of last week on the occasion of the presentation to W. A. Reeve, Esq., was large and representative. A large number of ladies graced the occasion by their presence. The chair was occupied by Hon. John Stevenson, and on a table at his right were displayed the silver plate and watch. After a few preliminary remarks by the chairman, J. B. McGuin, Esq., Secretary of the Testimonial Committee, read the following address which was a magnificent specimen of engrossing:—

To William Albert Reeve, M.A., barrister-at-law,
and late County Crown Attorney for the County of Lennox and Addington:

DEAR SIR,—A number of your friends in Napanee desire to give some expression to the feelings of deep regret for your departure from us, and the profound esteem for your virtues which animate our breasts.

Seventeen years ago you came here a young man and a stranger, and during that period it has been our uniform experience that our respect and admiration for you steadily increased step by step with the growth of our knowledge of your character.

Your eminence in your honourable profession, your eloquence in the forum, your faithful discharge of the duties of your important public office, the dignity of your aims and purposes, the evenness and repose of your manner, and the purity of your life and example, have made it a source of pride and gratification for us to see at you as one of our citizens and friends.

While we regret the severance of such pleasant association, we find some compensation in our belief that in the city of Toronto, where you go, the chief seat of learning and law for this province, you will find a wider field for the exercise of your noble abilities and

E. W. Rathbun & Son of Deseronto; Morden and Preston on behalf of the Napanee bar; Dr. Bristol, Dr. Ruttan, and others. A cordial vote of thanks was tendered the chairman for the interest he took in promoting the presentation and his courtesy in the chair, proposed by Mr. R. G. Wright, and seconded by Mr. W. T. Gibbard, both gentlemen availing themselves of the opportunity of expressing their feelings of respect for the guest of the evening. The company, after inspecting the presents, dispersed. Mr. Reeve and family left for Toronto on Saturday morning.

The Gerrymander.

[By the Bath Farmer.]

The present carving up of constituencies throughout Ontario in order that Conservatives may be elected again to power, is quite in keeping with Tory tactics as practiced in '36 and '37 under the Government of that worst of all despots, Sir Francis Bond-Head. This knighted scamp, the promoter of that rebellion, which like a "boomerang" recoiled upon his own head, was the worst Tory we ever had over us. Had he taken time to acquire a just knowledge of the condition and wants of the country, had he acted with calm and impartial wisdom, our beloved country would not have known the stigma of even a partial rebellion. During his imbecile reign in order to keep Reformers from being elected and to secure Tory majorities at the polls, he gerrymandered too, by causing some thousands of patent deeds to be issued which were given into Tory hands for distribution, and in this vile manner succeeded in manufacturing votes and causing the return of an Assembly favorable to his views. When his Assembly met their first act was to cancel these deeds. This and many other vile acts and tricks of the party recoiled on his own head and in a few months afterwards he fled from the country in disguise, a disgraced man. The present carving of Sir John to legislate himself and party into power shows that the Tories of to-day are as unscrupulous as they were in 1836, and that to retain power they will stoop to any measure. In this connection it may be interesting for Baldwin Reformers (supporters of the Conservative party), to know that their idol was kicked out through the gerrymandering of this old scoundrel Bond-Head.

Napanee Market Prices.

June 9th, 1882.

Fall wheat...	\$1 25 to \$1 35	Calfskins per lb	0 10	0 00
Spring wheat	1 25	1 30	Eggs per doz	0 15
Flour, spring,			Chickens.....	0 35
per 100 lbs	3 20	3 40	Bacon 100 lbs	0 00
Flour, fall,			Mess pork....	0 00
per 100 lbs	3 00	3 10	Beef hides...	5 00
Barley.....	0 60	0 70	Lambskins...	0 25 to 0 40
Corn.....	0 90	1 00	Deeken skins	0 60
Oats.....	0 45	0 47	Pelts.....	0 20
Peas.....	0 75	0 80	Live hogs per	
Rye.....	0 75	0 77	Soft wood per	
Potatoes...	0 20	1 25	cord.....	2 50
Butter per lb	0 15	0 18	Wool per lb	0 18
Cheese "	0 12	0 15	Bran per ton	18 00
Lard "	0 15	0 16	Shorts "	22 00
Tallow "	0 00	0 52	Hay, per ton	13 00

Kingston Markets.

June 7.—Fall wheat, \$1 25 to \$0 00; spring do., \$1 30 to \$0 00; barley, \$0 80 to \$0 00; peas, \$3c. to 00c; oats, 00c to 00c; cattle, (live weight), \$6 50 to \$6 00; beef, \$10 00 to 12 00; mutton, \$9 00 to \$12 00; dressed hogs, \$8 00 to \$10 00; hides, \$6 00 to \$8 00; sheepskins, \$0 50 to \$1 50; wool, 1sc to 20c; butter, fresh, 70c to 00c; tub, 00c to 00c; eggs, 16c to 00c; cheese, 11c to 00c; hay, \$00 00 to \$00 00; potatoes, \$0 25 to \$0 00; chickens, 00c to 00c; geese, \$0 00 to \$0 00.

MYE
UN



GA

CA

R

PRESENTATION.

Well Merited Tribute to W. A. Reeve.

The gathering at the Town Hall on Thursday evening of last week on the occasion of the presentation to W. A. Reeve, Esq., was large and representative. A large number of ladies graced the occasion by their presence. The chair was occupied by Hon. John Stevenson, and on a table at his right were displayed the silver plate and watch. After a few preliminary remarks by the chairman, J. B. McGuin, Esq., Secretary of the Testimonial Committee, read the following address which was a magnificent specimen of engrossing:—

To William Albert Reeve, M.A., barrister-at-law, and late County Crown Attorney for the County of Lenoir and Addington:

DEAR SIR,—A number of your friends in Napanee desire to give some expression to the feelings of deep regret for your departure from us, and the profound esteem for your virtues which animate our breasts.

Seventeen years ago you came here a young man and a stranger, and during that period it has been our uniform experience that our respect and admiration for you steadily increased step by step with the growth of our knowledge of your character.

Your eminence in your honourable profession, your eloquence in the forum, your faithful discharge of the duties of your important public office, the dignity of your aims and purposes, the evenness and repose of your manner, and the purity of your life and example, have made it a source of pride and gratification for us to regard you as one of our citizens and friends.

While we regret the severance of such pleasant association, we find some compensation in our belief that in the city of Toronto, where you go, the chief seat of learning and law for this province, you will find a wider field for the exercise of your rare abilities and the practice of that profession of which you are an ornament, than is possible in this place.

We shall watch your future career with confidence, and if your success shall be equal to our hopes and anticipations, we feel assured that it will more than satisfy our own imagination.

In presenting to you the accompanying memento we hope that in the vicissitudes of coming years it may always pleasantly remind you that your illustration by example of the good and true in character won for you our friendship.

With our best wishes for the future of yourself and to the province, we hope to be always numbered with your friends.

Signed on behalf of the contributors,

JOHN STEVENSON, Chairman.

J. B. MCGUIN, Secretary.

Napanee, 1st May, 1882.

Mr. Reeve replied as follows:—

REPLY.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—It is hardly necessary for me to say how deeply affected I am by this evidence of your respect and good-will, unexpected as it was, and far beyond any merits of my own.

To the feelings which arise within me I cannot hope or even attempt to give any fitting utterance, but can only say that your strongest expressions of friendship and esteem are reciprocated to the full.

I assure you that my departure from Napanee where I have spent so many of the best years of my life, is due not to any want of sympathy with those among whom I have lived so long, but only to my conviction that my duty to my family and myself at length demands it.

It has been my good fortune during my residence here to be associated in business relations, and personal friendships, with gentlemen of whom any country may be justly proud, and to whom I shall never cease to be attached with the liveliest interest and the warmest cordials. My heart will always be reserved for my old friends in Napanee and its vicinity.

It is some time since I may have appeared indifferent or cold, I know you will believe me when I say that it has been owing, not to any lack of kindly feelings in the heart, but to the lack of the natural gifts and qualities to adequately express them.

From my able and worthy brethren of the legal profession I regret to part, but I derive much consolation from the fact that, looking back over a period of seventeen years I recall nothing to mar the har-

and tricks of the party recoiled on his own head and in a few months afterwards he fled from the country in disguise, a disgraced man. The present carving of Sir John to legislate himself and party into power shows that the Tories of to-day are as unscrupulous as they were in 1836, and that to retain power they will stoop to any measure. In this connection it may be interesting for Baldwin Reformers (supporters of the Conservative party), to know that their idol was kicked out through the gerrymandering of this old scoundrel Bond-Head.

Napanee Market Prices.

June 9th, 1882.

Fall wheat..\$1 25 to \$1 35	Calfskins per lb 0 10 0 00
Spring wheat 1 25 1 30	Eggs per doz 0 15 0 16
Flour, spring.	Chickens..... 0 35 0 40
per 100 lbs 3 20 3 40	Bacon 100 lbs 0 00 0 00
Flour, fall,	Mess pork... 0 00 0 00
per 100 lbs 3 00 3 10	Beef hides... 5 00 6 00
Barley..... 0 60 0 70	Lambskins... 0 25 to 0 40
Corn..... 0 90 1 00	Deeken skins 0 60 0 65
Oats..... 0 45 0 47	Pelts..... 0 20 25
Peas..... 0 75 0 80	Live hogs per
Rye..... 0 75 0 77	Soft wood per
Potatoes... 0 20 1 25	cord..... 2 50 3 00
Butter per lb 0 15 0 18	Wool per lb 0 18 0 20
Cheese " 0 12 0 15	Bran per ton 18 00 20 00
Lard " 0 15 0 16	Shorts " 22 00 24 00
Tallow " 0 00 0 5 1/2	Hay, per ton 13 00 14 00

Kingston Markets.

June 7.—Fall wheat, \$1 25 to \$0 00; spring do., \$1 30 to \$0 00; barley, \$0 80 to \$0 00; peas, \$3c. to 00c; oats, 00c to 00c; cattle, (live weight), \$6 50 to \$6 00; beef, \$10 00 to 12 00; mutton, \$9 00 to \$12 00; dressed hogs, \$8 00 to \$10 00; hides, \$6 00 to \$8 00; sheepskins, \$0 50 to \$1 50; wool, 15c to 20c; butter, fresh, 70c to 00c; tub, 00c to 00c; eggs, 16c to 00c; cheese, 11c to 00c; hay, \$00 00 to \$00 00; potatoes, \$0 80 to \$0 00 per bag; corn, 95c to 00c; rye, 80c to 00c.

Toronto Markets.

June 7.—Fall wheat, \$1 27 to \$1 29; spring wheat, \$1 33 to \$1 36; barley, \$0 82 to \$0 85; oats, \$0 50 to \$0 51; peas, \$0 82 to \$0 85; rye, \$0 82 to \$0 85; clover seed, \$4 90 to \$5 10; potatoes, per bag, \$1 40 to \$1 50; eggs, per doz., \$0 15 to \$0 16; hay, per ton, \$11 00 to \$15 00.



WILL YOU EXCHANGE

a case of
Dyspepsia or Biliousness for 75 cents?

It is awfully unwise to agonize under the many ailments arising from **Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Disordered Stomach and Liver**, when this offer is made to you in your own home in all sincerity,

with an absolute certainty of curing you.

ZOPESA (from Brazil) cures Dyspepsia and Biliousness. A single dose relieves; a sample bottle convinces; a 75 cent bottle cures.

It acts directly upon the **Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys.**

Cleansing, Correcting, Regulating, Zopesa gives energy and vim to the Brain, Nerve, and Muscle, simply by working wonders upon the Digestion, and giving activity to

NAPANEE

TWO MIGHTY

The Flying

Or the Winged Fairy

Blood Sweating Hippopotamus

Beasts. A Complete Do

102 Great Circle

It is the People

Exhibited upon the

And Positively the Most

The whole world contribute

The Sea gives up its wi

The jungles their

NOTHING

W. F. Hall, Esq., presented the silver service and and H. M. Deroche, Esq., M.P.P., the watch. The service consisted of twelve pieces bearing the monogram of Mr. Reeve. It was purchased through Mr. Fred. Smith, the engraving of which was remarkably good being done by Mr. Wm. Smith. The gold watch, chain and seal were from the jewelry establishment of Mr. F. Chianneck, and were the best to be had in the market. The watch bore the inscription, "Presented to W. A. Reeve, Esq., by his Napanee friends, 1882." Short speeches enlogistic of Mr. Reeve and xpressing regret at his departure from the own were then made by Mr. B. M. Britton, J.C., of Kingston; Ven. Archdeacon Jones, Ir. W. R. Aylsworth, representing Messrs.

June 7.—Fall wheat, \$1 27 to \$1 29; spring wheat, \$1 33 to \$1 36; barley, \$0 82 to \$0 85; oats, \$0 50 to \$0 51; peas, \$0 82 to \$0 85; rye, \$0 82 to \$0 85; clover seed, \$4 90 to \$5 10; potatoes, per bag, \$1 40 to \$1 50; eggs, per doz., \$0 15 to \$0 16; hay, per ton, \$11 00 to \$15 00.

With our best wishes for the future of yourself and the friends, we hope to be always numbered with your friends.

Signed on behalf of the contributors,
JOHN STEVENSON, Chairman.
J. B. McGIN, Secretary.

Napanee, 1st May, 1882.

Mr. Reeve replied as follows:—

REPLY.

MY DEAR FRIENDS, It is hardly necessary for me to say how deeply affected I am by this evidence of your respect and good-will, unexpected as it was, and far beyond any merits of my own.

To the feelings which arise within me I cannot hope to even attempt to give any fitting utterance, but can only say that your strongest expressions of friendship and esteem are reciprocated to the full.

I assure you that my departure from Napanee where I have spent so many of the best years of my life, is due not to any want of sympathy with those among whom I have lived so long, but only to my conviction that my duty to my family and myself at length demands it.

It has been a good fortune during my residence here to be associated with business relations, and personal friendships, with gentlemen of whom any country might be proud. Their energy will be proud, and whose enterprise and integrity will, I trust, long contribute to the material progress and improvement of our town.

It has been a source of improvement, as well as the pleasure of each one of you, I shall never forget the interest and the warmest cordials which will always be reserved for my old friend in Napanee and its vicinity.

It is true I may have appeared snideficient, or cold, but you will believe me when I say that it has been only due to any lack of kindly feelings in the heart, but the lack of the natural gifts and qualities to adequately express them.

From my able and worthy brethren of the legal profession I regret to part, but I derive much consolation from the fact that, looking back over a period of seventeen years, I recall nothing to mar the harmony of our association. I have always endeavored to avoid the evil, disastrous alike to the profession and the public, of allowing the conflicting interests of clients to engender feelings of hostility or acrimony among the members of the bar. It is therefore a source of no little satisfaction to myself to feel that in every member of the profession and every one connected with the administration of justice, I leave behind me a personal friend.

For my family, who share with me the keenest regret at the severance of ties which to them have been most pleasant ones, and for myself, I beg you to accept such poor thanks as words can give for your magnificent gift, and still more for the generous words and kindly feelings which accompany it. They will indeed be the most powerful incentives to honorable endeavor on my part in the future, and if, in the new sphere of labor on which I am about to enter, I shall achieve success far beyond my most sanguine expectations, or your too flattering hopes, I shall still esteem the years spent among you the happiest, and shall still prize the memory of this hour as the proudest of my life.

Your sincere and grateful friend,
W. A. REEVE.

W. F. Hall, Esq., presented the silver service and and H. M. Deroche, Esq., M.P.P., the watch. The service consisted of twelve pieces bearing the monogram of Mr. Reeve. It was purchased through Mr. Fred. Smith, the engraving of which was remarkably good being done by Mr. Wm. Smith. The gold watch, chain and seal were from the jewelry establishment of Mr. F. Chianneck, and were the best to be had in the market. The watch bore the inscription, "Presented to W. A. Reeve, Esq., by his Napanee friends, 1882." Short speeches enlogistic of Mr. Reeve and xpressing regret at his departure from the own were then made by Mr. B. M. Britton, J.C., of Kingston; Ven. Archdeacon Jones, Ir. W. R. Aylsworth, representing Messrs.



WILL YOU EXCHANGE

a case of
Dyspepsia or Biliousness for 75 cents?
It is awfully unwise to agonize under the many ailments arising from **Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Disordered Stomach and Liver**, when this offer is made to you in your own home in all sincerity,

with an absolute certainty of curing you.

ZOPESA (from Brazil) cures Dyspepsia and Biliousness. A single dose relieves; a sample bottle convinces; a 75 cent bottle cures.

It acts directly upon the **Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys.**

Cleansing, Correcting, Regulating, Zopesa gives energy and vim to the Brain, Nerve, and Muscle, simply by working wonders upon the Digestion, and giving activity to the Liver.

Cut this out, take it to any dealer in medicines, and get at least one 75 cent bottle of Zopesa, and tell your neighbor how it acts. It is warranted to cure **Dyspepsia and Biliousness.**

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING JAUNDICE, OF THE HEART, ERYSIPELAS, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, SALT RHEUM, DRYNESS, HEARTBURN, OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD,

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

NAPAN

TWO MIGHTY

The Flying

Or the Winged Fairy Go

Blood Sweating Hippopotamus, quarter of the globe. **40 Beasts.** A Complete Dog Cin Tigers, Elephants, Leo

102 Great Circus

It is the People's F

Exhibited und of Can

And Positively the Most Stup tence

The whole world contributes, The Sea gives up its wildest The jungles their mo The Air

NOTHING

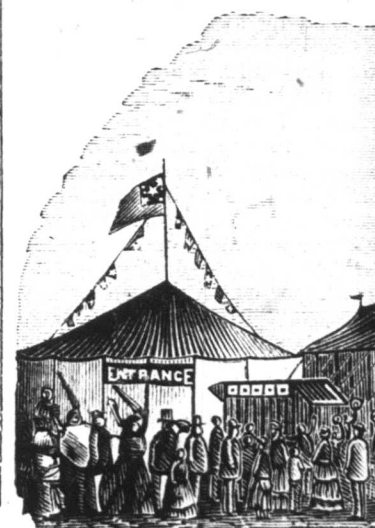
THE BEST AND MOST BRI

Greeks, Ta

THE MUSICAL P

Th

TAKES PLACE



MYERS & CO

UNITED COSMOPOLITAN SHOWS!



UNITED STATES



**CIRCUS & HIPPO-ZOOLOGICAL
AGGREGATION**

COMBINED WITH THE

**NEW,
GREAT EASTERN**

**CIRCUS,
CARAVAN, MUSEUM**

AND
**MAMMOTH RACING
BALLOON SHOW**

COMING IN ALL THEIR GRANDEUR TO

PANEE, MONDAY, JUNE 19th,

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

MIGHTY SHOWS!

THE GIANTS OF ALL THE EARTH! UNHEARD OF ATTRACTIONS!
BALLOONS RACING IN THE SKY! FEATURES NEVER SEEN IN ANY
SHOW! 3 GREAT FREE SHOWS! THE GREAT ALPINE SLIDE! THE
ELEGANT PROCESSIONS.

Flying Woman

Winged Fairy Goddess of the Air.

ting Hippopotamus. Animals from every
the globe. **40 Solid Cages of**
A Complete Dog Circus, Performing Lions,
gers, Elephants, Leopards, Hyenas.

Great Circus Celebrities.

It is the People's BIG SHOW

**ited under 5 Acres
of Canvas,**

ely the Most Stupendous Show in Exis-
tence

world contributes,

gives up its wildest wonders,

the jungles their most savage beasts,

The Air its rich plumaged birds.



HING LIKE IT SINCE THE CREATION.

AND MOST BRILLIANT RIDERS! THE HANDSOMEST FEMALE ATHLETES! THE CHAMPION FLYING
LEAPERS! ACROBATIC MARVELS AND MIRACLES!

Greeks, Tartars, Turks, Arabs, Hindoos, and Caucasians, all meeting in friendly Arenic Contests.

MUSICAL POLYHYMNIA AND THREE MAMMOTH BRASS BANDS!

The Elegant Procession

ES PLACE EVERY MORNING, WITHOUT FAIL, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

THE BALLOON RACING

SOON AFTER.

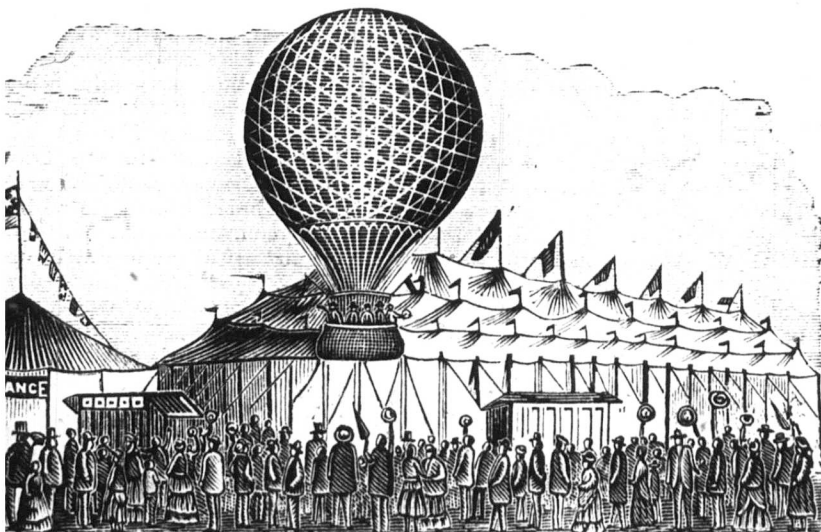
It is a Holiday for All,

Don't Fail to Come and See It.

Two Performances Daily,

AFTERNOON and EVENING.

DOORS OPEN AT 1 AND 7 P.M.



A Wife's Lament.

Dear Lord! why is it, that I am denied
The crowning wifely joy of motherhood?
Why may I not place in my husband's arms
The child he needs to make his life complete?
He says no word; but I have seen him gaze
On little ones so yearningly:

Once when
A frightened child sought refuge in his arms,
Hiding its face in his brown beard: I saw
In his dear eyes the look a father wears,
When thinking of his dead.

It quickly passed—
His lips were smiling all the while, but oh—
That tender, longing look, it haunts me still.
Why, do you know? I envy mothers, when
I see them weep o'er toys and dainty clothes;
A little grave would comfort me, I think,
For then, you see I'd know somewhere

In God's
Wide universe, my child awaited me;
And I would have such blissful memories,
That I could weep, and they would say, "Poor
soul,
She misses so her little one."

But now,
How can I mourn the child I never had,
The little child that only comes in dreams?
It nestles then close to my heart; I feel
Upon my breast its soft, warm mouth, and wake
To find my arms are empty, and to cry—
In bitterness of soul, like that poor wife
Of old, "Lord give me children or I die!"

MRS. LAWRENCE.

The Legend of Gorie Grange

I am not superstitious, and I flatter myself that I am not weak-minded: in fact, I do not believe that I am deficient in either moral or physical courage. Show me my foe and I am always ready and willing to grapple him. Still, there is with most of us, I fancy, a shrinking from anything supernatural, and I am not altogether free from the feeling myself. Yet I would have you to understand that I am not a bit of a coward. I wish most especially to impress this upon your minds. I am not a coward—I repeat it; but I am short.

Yes, I must confess it, I am altogether a small man, and therefore, although my courage is of the best quality, I am placed sometimes at an unfair disadvantage.

However, what I lack in size I make up for in conversation. Everyone knows Anthony Hare is a great talker. Without being conceited, I believe I may say with truth that I am a most amusing little man, and a favorite in society.

I am not a rich man, neither am I a very poor one. What I have is a certainty; besides which I have prospects.

My three paternal aunts are very fond of me. I am their only masculine relation, and in consequence they think a good deal of me. They are cheery old damsels, above middle age, marvels of juvenility in dress and manners, and sprightly as kittens.

They resided, generally, in an old red-brick house, which they had inherited from their mother's family, and which had, like most old country houses, a legend attached to it. But to unravel the truth of the story was more than my aunts had been able to do, there were so many varieties in its telling. It ran something to this effect:

The great-great maternal grandfather of these old ladies had owned property in the West Indies, and when returning to England he brought home with him his ne-

appearances the fearful act had been committed while he was in bed, probably when he was asleep, but it failed to kill him at once. The old man was powerful, and not easily subdued, nor easily killed. To judge by the disturbed state of the room, even after he had received his death wound there had been a severe struggle.

That Mr. Rowe had been murdered seemed certain and so the inquest pronounced. Some few there were who averred a belief that he had committed suicide, but all the evidence, medical and otherwise, pointed to murder. The old housekeeper told what little she knew; and little indeed that was, as we have already seen.

One of the most strange features of the case was that Sambo had never been seen or heard of after this shocking event had taken place, and neither dead nor alive was he to be found. Had he killed his master and absconded with his gold, or had he shared the same fate? If so, what had become of him?

The police were not then what the police are now. Still they appeared to do their utmost to find a clew to the mystery, but without success; and from that time only the legend was left of the great-great maternal grandfather of my aunts.

Mr. Rowe's son in the West Indies never came home at all, and Gorie Grange was shut up. Years afterward his son claimed the property, and no one appeared to have any desire to dispute his right to it. In due course he settled there, but, from what I can learn, the wing where the tragedy had been enacted had been used by him only as lumber rooms. Whether this was in consequence of the ghastly story attached to them or whether he had plenty of rooms without them, I cannot say.

This gentleman was the grandfather of my three aunts, and he had no sons. He left the place to his only daughter, and from her (their own mother) the Miss Hares had inherited it, with the legend attached thereto. But the effects of such stories wane with age, and my aunts thought and cared little about their great-great grandfather, and probably gave small credence to the blood-stained tale.

So long as their mother lived (and a very long time that was) there was no talk of awaking the echoes of those unused rooms, shut off as they were from the rest of the house.

The old four-post bedstead still stood there. It was too massive to decay, and too handsome to destroy, with its rich and rare carving, and too unwieldly to move; so they left it alone. My aunts had lived much at the Grange, and a little in London. I had spent a portion of my time with them yearly, in one place or the other, but I gave the preference to their cozy London residence small though it was.

As I have said before, I was a favorite with my aunts. I did my best to amuse them, and I supposed I succeeded. I was what is commonly, but surely erroneously, called "an idle man." And yet no man could be more busy.

What is it I do? Well, really, the things are so numerous that I cannot exactly say. But one fact I will mention: I never have a moment to call my own. And yet every one dubs me "an idle man." It is a little annoying, but it can't be helped, I suppose,

a darkened room. In strange hours I indulge in a night-light, but on occasion I had not one. So I went to window, opened the curtains, drew blind; and looked out into the starry moon. I inspected the furniture of minutely.

The bed was some distance from a fact which I thought might be able to the skirting board, which I examined the old carving upon instead, and acknowledged it to be I. Still, somehow I wished it out of for surely it had seen the deed which had been committed there.

It was the only witness left, but stood, silent and sombre, as the scene was unforgotten which had taken so long ago—so long ago.

I had no desire to hasten to bed minded me of a large plumed headdress my candles were burning low, and nothing for it but to hurry between. Once there, sleep soon fell upon thought was obliterated.

How long I slept I know not, but ly a sensation of horror overcame me as though I were chained to the spot bound; unable to move hand or foot moon was shining with cold white the room; it fell upon the lower corner of my bed, making them like speckled gleamed with an unearthly light across the bed itself, and from across the room, glancing upon the panels of the door; I was constrained to follow its course, and observe on the shone.

Nothing but the door; I could see beading. Nothing but the door. It had a horrible fascination for me, I watched it, though I strove with might to look away. I could not. My senses were centered upon it; it drew me. By degrees I sat up, my eyes were riveted upon it. Great was it my fancy! Was I going mad? It opened—slowly; how stealthily! * * * I was in my!

I clutched at the bed-clothes clammy, death-cold hands; great sweat broke out upon my brow. I shone in, whiter and more coldly than from behind the door cautiously peered in—the face of a black man.

He rolled his large dark eyes across the room, and the moon shimmered up as they turned round and round sockets, and at last fastened them on me with a demoniac glare.

Never have I suffered as at that time. I strove to scream, it was in vain; my tongue clave to the roof my mouth. I could make no sound.

His hand crept round the door gleaming there in the moonlight with a flash, I saw a long, slender knife. He could not speak.

He entered the room; a large negro. He turned his back to me and lessly closed the door. I made a supreme effort; I struggled to free myself from the fearful terror which rendered me unable to save my life. I sprang from the bed, thanking God there was room for me to get out of it, and my awful visitor advanced towards me in the moonlight as I crept yet closer again.

She misses so her little one."

But now,

How can I mourn the child I never had, The little child that only comes in dreams? It nestles then close to my heart; I feel Upon my breast its soft, warm mouth, and wake To find my arms empty, and to cry— In bitterness of soul, like that poor wife Of old, "Lord give me children or I die!"

MRS. LAWRENCE.

The Legend of Gorie Grange

I am not superstitious, and I flatter myself that I am not weak-minded: in fact, I do not believe that I am deficient in either moral or physical courage. Show me my foe and I am always ready and willing to grapple him. Still, there is with most of us, I fancy, a shrinking from anything supernatural, and I am not altogether free from the feeling myself. Yet I would have you to understand that I am not a bit of a coward. I wish most especially to impress this upon your minds. I am not a coward—I repeat it; but I am short.

Yes, I must confess it, I am altogether a small man, and therefore, although my courage is of the best quality, I am placed sometimes at an unfair disadvantage.

However, what I lack in size I make up for in conversation. Everyone knows Anthony Hare is a great talker. Without being conceited, I believe I may say with truth that I am a most amusing little man, and a favorite in society.

I am not a rich man, neither am I a very poor one. What I have is a certainty; besides which I have prospects.

My three paternal aunts are very fond of me. I am their only masculine relation, and in consequence they think a good deal of me. They are cheery old damsels, above middle age, marvels of juvenility in dress and manners, and sprightly as kittens.

They resided, generally, in an old red-brick house, which they had inherited from their mother's family, and which had, like most old country houses, a legend attached to it. But to unravel the truth of the story was more than my aunts had been able to do, there were so many varieties in its telling. It ran something to this effect:

The great-great maternal grandfather of these old ladies had owned property in the West Indies, and when returning to England he brought home with him his negro servant, and went down into Blankshire to reside in the very red-brick house now inhabited by the Miss Hares—Gorie Grange.

It was said that their great-great-grandfather, whose name was Rowe, had brought home with him untold wealth, but his style of living certainly proclaimed no such thing.

It was, moreover, asserted that Mr. Rowe was a miser, and had hidden his money-bag where he believed no one would think of looking for them, but that his servant, with a black man's cunning, had ferreted out the secret. These money-bags were much talked of in the neighborhood, but no signs of wealth became visible in Mr. Rowe's mode of life.

He had chosen his own rooms in a wing which was almost detached from the rest of the house, and there he lived a most isolated life. No visitors were invited to the Grange, and the old man had only his ser-

ter and absconced with his gold, or had not shared the same fate? If so, what had become of him?

The police were not then what the police are now. Still they appeared to do their utmost to find a clue to the mystery, but without success; and from that time only the legend was left of the great-great maternal grandfather of my aunts.

Mr. Rowe's son in the West Indies never came home at all, and Gorie Grange was shut up. Years afterward his son claimed the property, and no one appeared to have any desire to dispute his right to it. In due course he settled there, but, from what I can learn, the wing where the tragedy had been enacted had been used by him only as lumber rooms. Whether this was in consequence of the ghastly story attached to them or whether he had plenty of rooms without them, I cannot say.

This gentleman was the grandfather of my three aunts, and he had no sons. He left the place to his only daughter, and from her (their own mother) the Miss Hares had inherited it, with the legend attached thereto. But the effects of such stories wane with age, and my aunts thought and cared little about their great-great grandfather, and probably gave small credence to the blood-stained tale.

So long as their mother lived (and a very long time that was) there was no talk of awaking the echoes of those unused rooms, shut off as they were from the rest of the house.

The old four-post bedstead still stood there. It was too massive to decay, and too handsome to destroy, with its rich and rare carving, and too unwieldly to move; so they left it alone. My aunts had lived much at the Grange, and a little in London. I had spent a portion of my time with them yearly, in one place or the other, but I gave the preference to their cozy London residence small though it was.

As I have said before, I was a favorite with my aunts. I did my best to amuse them, and I supposed I succeeded. I was what is commonly, but surely erroneously, called "an idle man." And yet no man could be more busy.

What is it I do? Well, really, the things are so numerous that I cannot exactly say. But one fact I will mention: I never have a moment to call my own. And yet every one dubs me "an idle man." It is a little annoying, but it can't be helped, I suppose, as I cannot proclaim that I am a baker, or a butcher, or a lawyer, or a clerk in the admiralty, or that I belong to any other definite trade or profession.

My aunts, however, seemed rather proud of the fact, and the dear old souls set to work, as soon as the Grange became their own property, to give me a home with them. I knew nothing about it at all; but they sent for painters, plasterers, and whitewashers, who were followed by decorators, and upholsterers, and the discarded wing was restored and refurnished.

There was only one article of the old furniture left, and that was the large ancient bedstead. Its carving was so beautiful that they thought I should like to retain it. It looked like one of the old state bedsteads from Hampton court stranded among the pretty modern furniture. The suite of rooms, three in number, was prepared for me. I knew I ought to be grateful to my aunts for their kindness, and yet I must confess I felt

mind me of a large plumed headdress, my candles were burning low, and nothing for it but to hurry between. Once there, sleep soon fell upon thought was obliterated.

How long I slept I know not, but only a sensation of horror overcame me as though I were chained to the spot; bound; unable to move hand or foot. The moon was shining with cold white light in the room; it fell upon the lower corner of my bed, making them like specters gleamed with an unearthly light across the bed itself, and from across the room, glancing upon the panels of the door; I was constrained to follow its course, and observe on it shone.

Nothing but the door; I could see beading. Nothing but the door. I had a horrible fascination for me, I watched it, though I strove with might to look away. I could not. My senses were centered upon it; it came to me—it drew me. By degrees I sat up, my eyes were riveted upon it. Great! Was it my fancy! Was I going mad? It opened—slowly; how slowly! stealthily! * * * I was in my!

I clutched at the bed-clothes in a clammy, death-cold hands; great sweat broke out upon my brow. The light shone in, whiter and more coldly than before, and from behind the door cautiously peered in—the face of a black man.

He rolled his large dark eyes around the room, and the moon shimmered up as they turned round and round the sockets, and at last fastened them on me with a demoniac glare.

Never have I suffered as at that time. I strove to scream, it was in vain; my tongue clave to the roof of my mouth. I could make no sound.

His hand crept round the door, gleaming there in the moonlight with a flash, I saw a long, slender knife. He could not speak.

He entered the room; a large negro. He turned his back to me and less closed the door. I made a supreme effort; I struggled to free myself from the fearful terror which rendered me incapable of action. I sprang from my bed, thanking God there was room for me in it, and my awful visitor advanced towards me, moonlight as I crept yet closer against the wall. I could see him between the door and the bed. He had not noticed that I had desisted.

He stood beside it, and a cruel laugh came from him; his white ferocious teeth gleamed like those of a wild beast. His hands seemed to emit fire. With a sudden chuckle he raised his knife and flung it down suddenly into the shadow where it lay.

A cold shiver ran through me; my knees chattered in my head; my knees shivered me. Nothing but my intense fear, an instinct of self-preservation, kept me from fainting. He drew out his long knife, and looked upon it eagerly. Life-blood—it was not there. He looked like a tiger about to spring upon his prey; he came thick and hot and furious; it was steam from his dilated nostrils. I saw him; I could not help it. I felt what he was about, even if it cost

remained by the Misses—Gorie Grange.

It was said that their great-great-grandfather, whose name was Rowe, had brought home with him untold wealth, but his style of living certainly proclaimed no such thing.

It was, moreover, asserted that Mr. Rowe was a miser, and had hidden his money-bag where he believed no one would think of looking for them, but that his servant, with a black man's cunning, had ferreted out the secret. These money-bags were much talked of in the neighborhood, but no signs of wealth became visible in Mr. Rowe's mode of life.

He had chosen his own rooms in a wing which was almost detached from the rest of the house, and there he lived a most isolated life. No visitors were invited to the Grange, and the old man had only his servant Sambo, and an ancient housekeeper to wait upon him.

Mr. Rowe was about seventy years of age, and had for many years been a widower. His only son he had left attending to his West Indian property, so he might also be said to be alone in the world.

One morning about twelve months after Mr. Rowe's arrival at the Grange, finding that her master did not come down to breakfast, and seeing nothing of Sambo, the antiquated housekeeper crawled up the stairs, as well as her "rheumatics" would let her, and tapped at Mr. Rowe's bedroom door. There was no reply.

Again and again she knocked, but with no result, and then she essayed to open the door. To her surprise it yielded at once, and as she had used some force, expecting resistance, she went in much more quickly than was at all comfortable to her rheumatic limbs, and fell heavily against the bottom of the four-post oaken bedstead, which filled up a large space in the room.

Whether she was stunned she hardly knew; but as she lay there, unable to rise, a great horror came upon her. She felt that she was in the presence of a terrible scene, and yet she had not the sense to understand it, or take it wholly in.

She crept from the room like a stricken animal, never attempting to rise, but crawling away, looking back ever her shoulder from time to time as if she feared to be followed by—something. In this way she must have regained her kitchen, for there the gardener found her some hours later, coiled up before the dying embers of the fire, crouching almost against the bars of the grate. He shook her by the shoulder, and she started violently, and began to shiver. That some deed of horror had been enacted in the house he at once perceived, but what nature he could not gather from the terror-stricken old woman.

He went away and obtained assistance. The report that a tragedy had taken place at Gorie Grange soon spread, and even as the horrible has great powers of attraction, the gardener quickly found volunteers in plenty to accompany him in his voyage of discovery round the old house.

In Mr. Rowe's bedroom a dreadful sight met their view. The old man was lying upon the floor with his throat cut. From all

miralty, or that I belong to any other definite trade or profession.

My aunts, however, seemed rather proud of the fact, and the dear old souls set to work, as soon as the Grange became their own property, to give me a home with them. I knew nothing about it at all; but they sent for painters, plasterers, and whitewashers, who were followed by decorators, and upholsterers, and the discarded wing was restored and refurnished.

There was only one article of the old furniture left, and that was the large ancient bedstead. Its carving was so beautiful that they thought I should like to retain it. It looked like one of the old state bedsteads from Hampton court stranded among the pretty modern furniture. The suite of rooms, three in number, was prepared for me. I knew I ought to be grateful to my aunts for their kindness, and yet I must confess I felt uncomfortable.

First, I preferred being my own master; second, I hated the country. Lamp-posts were far more congenial to my taste than trees, pavements to green fields and muddy lanes. And, thirdly, as the door of communication with the old wing closed after me with a spring, the story of the murder (which I had not thought of for years) rushed into my mind with all its horrors crowding fast and thick one upon the other.

But there stood my smiling aunts, and what could I say except how kind this surprise of theirs was, and how pretty I thought all the things they had selected for my use, and how little I deserved all they had done for me. I made my small speeches cheerfully, but there was a dull weight at my heart. I did not like at all being the first sleeper in these apartments. I vowed to myself that at least that spring door should not close me in. I would drive a staple into the wall and fasten it back—a fact I accomplished before bed-time; after which I felt happier.

I took great pains to prevent my aunts fancying that I had any dislike to my new quarters. In fact, as the evening wore on, I had almost ceased to think about it. I ate a good dinner at 7 o'clock, my aunts bringing some of their best from the cellar in honor of the occasion, and I drank freely. Never was I more brilliant. I kept them, and a few friends whom they had invited to meet me in constant roars of laughter. I made myself agreeable and amusing to all, as I can do when I like. The dinner and evening were both a success.

Some of the departing guests of the sterner sex prepared themselves for a cold drive by a glass of hot brandy and water, in which I joined them. After they had all gone I took just one more for a "nightcap," kissed my aunts all round, and amid their reiterated kind wishes that I might have a good night, and be comfortable, etc., I lighted my candle and went off to my solitary wing.

I looked at the door of communication, and saw, to my satisfaction, that it was fastened back quite safely. "If it had been open thus the night that poor old man was murdered," I thought, "his screams could easily have been heard all over the house." And then I went into my room and shut the door. A fire was burning in the grate, and the window-curtains were closed. Now, if there is one thing I dislike, it is to sleep in

bed.

He stood beside it, and a cruel laugh from him; his white ferocious teeth like those of a wild beast. His seemed to emit fire. With a chuckle he raised his knife and it down suddenly into the shadow had lain.

A cold shiver ran through me; I chattered in my head; my knees under me. Nothing but my intense an instinct of self-preservation kept me from fainting. He drew out his like knife, and looked upon it eagerly life-blood—it was not there. He like a tiger about to spring upon his a wild beast balked of his prey; he came thick and hot and furious; it steam from his dilated nostrils. I him; I could not help it. I felt see what he was about, even if it cost life.

Suddenly he discovered me, and ter me with a cat-like movement b bed. As he followed me I moved ing by turns behind the curtains. kept stopping to look where the c and each time, between the curtain his cruel, rolling eyes, and his d grin.

I knew that he gained upon me. my hands wildly; I saw the flash of his upraised knife; I felt that i scending—I shut my eyes that I see it—but I could utter no sound. with a cruel, sharp, sudden pa sprang forward with a fearful, yell.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Gold Mines in the Transvaal

The gold fields of the Transvaal, beginning to attract considerable attention in South Africa. A new field has been discovered, and numerous quartz reefs, have been found where even the most experienced diggers least expected them. "loyalists," who have been crying that they are ruined ever since the Boer war, are now taking a more hopeful view of the situation. The discovery of large quantities must lead to a rush of miners from all parts of South Africa, and other parts as well. No part of the Transvaal possesses richer mineral deposits than the Transvaal, and, owing to the recent discovery, land is already rising rapidly. People on this side would, however, be apt to accept with caution the stories that certain to be current soon as to the gold diggings in the Transvaal. The bitter experience gained by many of Englishmen who invested in the mining companies a year or two ago, and have already abandoned all hope of getting back any portion of their capital, is as a warning to those who have still their pockets which they are about to invest in the shaky security of mining, if, as seems probable, experience shows that gold mines can be worked to a fair profit. The Transvaal, the influx of miners consequent increase of trade, with the value of land, cannot fail to render considerable service to the consumer of the Republic, and may direct more general attention to our finest countries in the world.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

General.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendall will arrive in New York in August.

Helen Bancroft will be in the Modjeska company next season.

Ada Cavendish is playing *Lady Teazle* at the London Vaudeville.

The "Fun on the Bristol" Co. has proved successful in England.

Helen Blythe has been offered the position of leading lady to James O'Neill next season.

Adelaide Randall will be the soprano prima donna of the Hess Acme Co., next season.

Gounod's *Wedding March*—written to order for the recent royal nuptials—is said to be poor trash.

The Lingards—Alice Dunning and William Horace—will next season appear together in "Divorcons."

"My Partner" in San Francisco has proved a decided success. The first week's receipts were upwards of \$6,000.

The Troubadours have closed for the season and will be strengthened numerically and otherwise for the coming season.

Minnie Maddern is being assiduously written up, notwithstanding her first appearance was little better than a failure.

Mr. Irving will shortly appear as *Meplisto* in a new play, written by Mr. W. G. Wills and founded on the old story of "Faust."

The famous Wyndham Comedy Co. will make a tour of the States and Canada, supported by an exclusively English company.

London has a Wagner craze just now, and the Wagnerian music monopolizes the opera houses, and largely helps to fill concert programmes.

Mrs. Langtry is proving an immense provincial success in England. Her most successful part appears to be *Hester Grazebrook* in the "Unequal Match."

Uncle Tom's Cabin as an Opera has not proved a success. According to *Music and Drama*, "the subject is utterly unfitted for serious musical treatment."

Sara Bernhardt-Damala will appear at the London Gaiety for three weeks, in a series of French plays. She will be followed by the Theatre Francais company.

Bertha Welby, who created such an impression here in "Only a Farmer's Daughter" will next season star on her own account in a new play called "One Woman's Life."

Geo. A. Conly, the well known basso, and Herman Rietzel, the pianist, of the Kellogg Concert Co., were drowned last Friday in Lake Spofford, Chesterfield, N. H., while fishing.

The new play, by Henry James, Jr., founded on his story "Daisy Miller," is said to be an exquisite production, but so long as to preclude the possibility of its performance on any stage.

Joe Murphy is spending his vacation at San Francisco, where he appears in the character of the "lone fisherman" to his own intense satisfaction and the enjoyment

Enjoying a Holiday.

Did the thoughtful reader ever observe what a wide dissimilarity there is in the idea possessed by his fellowman as to the means of enjoying oneself on a holiday? It is worth the study—as indeed anything is concerning our fellowmen. One idea of enjoyment is to spend the day lugging around a large clothes basket of eatables, accompanied by half a dozen children and the inevitable baby carriage. Here, again, is a man—already half-seas over—who is making his way to the steamer, on boarding which he makes a dive for the saloon, where he remains all the time. And why not? 'Tis his idea of having a good time. Take a look round the steamer now that we are on board—here, in the cabin are congregated a miscellaneous crowd of men, women, and children, who have come out with the intention of "having a little fresh air"—and who never leave the cabin from the moment they go on board until they return home, when they will go to bed satisfied that they have really enjoyed themselves. Here is a party of young fellows whose idea of enjoyment consists in playing cards all day, varied by a few cigars and an indefinite number of drinks. Of the shy young couples who get into quiet nooks, "far from the madding crowd," we speak not—their enjoyment is unutterable, which is the cause of their eloquent silence. Others find their enjoyment under the broiling sun amidst the excitement of lacrosse, base ball, or football. Others, again, find real pleasure in watching the departure of friends, acquaintances and strangers by boat, or rail, and are quite satisfied to dawdle home again and waste the holiday hours in dreamy contemplation of a fragrant cigar and a pleasant novel; while others—shall we dare to whisper it?—"enjoy" a holiday by soaking in bed all day. The methods of enjoyment are, in fact, as various as the moods of man; but no matter in what way a holiday has been spent everybody—from the drunken oaf who has been a nuisance to everybody, to the lazy lie-a-bed who has been a nuisance to himself—will declare next day that they "had a real good time!" And this, too, in spite of headaches, crossness, and a general disorganization of the system, which are the almost inevitable results of "enjoying a holiday."

An Upper House.

If every lady reader of TRUTH expects her husband—actual or prospective—to be a senator some day, and if every husband and lover himself aspires to that position, as the citizens of the United States are said each to have some near or remote ambition of being President of the Republic one day, then it behoves us all to look out that the dignity itself is worthy the ambition. As it is, it is becoming more and more regarded as a dignity without vital influence, as a piece of statuary in a back yard, that sits unregarded while the homely figure on the front gate comes in for all the admiration. The *Globe* goes in for the total extinguishment of the Senate, the *Mail*, to be contrary, would maintain it about as it is. If the advice of either were followed it would be a political calamity rather than a blessing. The object of an upper house is to

om. In strange houses I oft-a night-light, but on this occasion not one. So I went to the bed and drew the curtains, and looked out into the starlit night, to enjoy the promise of a rising moon. I selected the furniture of my room

at some distance from the wall, I thought might be attributable to the board, which projected. The old carving upon the bedstead I wished it to be beautiful. I wished it out of the room, I had seen the deed of blood committed there.

only witness left, but there it was, and sombre, as though the forgotten which had taken place so long ago.

desire to hasten to bed. It refused a large plumed hearse. But ere burning low, and there was but to hurry between sheets to sleep soon fell upon me and obliterated.

I slept I know not, but suddenly of horror overcame me. I felt I were chained to the spot, spell-bound to move hand or foot. The thing with cold white light into fell upon the lower curtains of king them like spectres. It had an unearthly whiteness shed itself, and from thence I came, glancing upon the white door; I was constrained to rise, and observe on what it

at the door; I could see its guilt thing but the door. Still it held fascination for me, and I though I strove with all my might away. I could not. All my entered upon it; it enchained me. By degrees I sat up. My rested upon it. Great heavens! why! Was I going mad?—slowly; how slowly and * * * I was in an ago-

at the bed-clothes with my h-cold hands; great drops of out upon my brow. The moon ter and more coldly than ever, and the door cautiously there the face of a black man.

his large dark eyes around the e moon shimmered upon them d round and round in their at last fastened themselves on noniac glare.

I suffered as at that moment. eam, it was in vain; my tongue of my mouth. I could utter

crept round the door, and, re in the moonlight with a cruel long, slender knife. Still I ak.

the room; a large powerful rned his back to me and noise-the door. I made a superhuman gged to free myself from the which rendered me powerless fe. I sprang from the bed, there was room for me behind vful visitor advanced in the

at the bed-clothes with my cold hands; great drops of sweat upon my brow. The moon shone more coldly than ever, and the door cautiously there the face of a black man. His large dark eyes around the moon shimmered upon them and round and round in their at last fastened themselves on my face.

I suffered as at that moment. I saw, it was in vain; my tongue of my mouth. I could utter

crept round the door, and, in the moonlight with a cruel long, slender knife. Still I

the room; a large powerful man turned his back to me and noise of the door. I made a superhuman effort to free myself from the

which rendered me powerless. I sprang from the bed, but there was room for me behind the wful visitor advanced in the I crept yet closer against the I see him between the curtains. I noticed that I had deserted the

side it, and a cruel laugh broke from his white ferocious teeth glistening of a wild beast. His eye-balls blazed with fire. With a devilish raised his knife and brought me only into the shadow where I

ever ran through me; my teeth met my head; my knees shook un- thing but my intense fear and of self-preservation prevented me. He drew out his dagger and looked upon it eagerly for my was not there. He crouched about to spring upon his victim, balked of his prey; his breath and hot and furious; it rose like a dilated nostril. I watched it did not help it. I felt I must was about, even if it cost me my

he discovered me, and crept after a cat-like movement behind the followed me I moved on, hid behind the curtains. We both to look where the other was, e, between the curtains, I met ing eyes, and his demoniacal

he gained upon me. I flung up my knife; I saw the flash and gleam of the knife; I felt that it was de- shut my eyes that I might not could utter no sound. It fell sharp, sudden pain, and I rd with a fearful, prolonged

TO BE CONTINUED.)

Lines in the Transvaal.

Fields of the Transvaal are be- tract considerable attention in. A new field has been dis- numerous quartz reefs, rich in en found where even experi- least expected them. The who have been crying out that ed ever since the British eva- now taking a more hopeful view

proved a success. According to *Music and Drama*, "the subject is utterly unfitted for serious musical treatment."

Sara Bernhardt-Damala will appear at the London Gaiety for three weeks, in a series of French plays. She will be followed by the Theatre Francais company.

Bertha Welby, who created such an impression here in "Only a Farmer's Daughter" will next season star on her own account in a new play called "One Woman's Life."

Geo. A. Conly, the well known basso, and Herman Rietzel, the pianist, of the Kellogg Concert Co., were drowned last Friday in Lake Spofford, Chesterfield, N. H., while fishing.

The new play, by Henry James, Jr., founded on his story "Daisy Miller," is said to be an exquisite production, but so long as to preclude the possibility of its performance on any stage.

Joe Murphy is spending his vacation at San Francisco, where he appears in the character of the "lone fisherman" to his own intense satisfaction, and the enjoyment, no doubt, of the big and little fishes.

As to Epidemics.

We are glad to see that the Market and Health Committee have acted on the suggestion recently made by TRUTH, and are endeavoring to bring home to the citizens a little more directly than heretofore, some plain but not well understood rules regarding the prevention of epidemics. These, as selected from the pamphlet issued by the Provincial Board of Health, are as follows:—

"Avoid exposure to special contagion of the disease; more danger for children than for adults. Do not, therefore, let a child go near a case. Do not permit any person or thing, dog, cat, or other animal, plaything, letters, &c., to come direct from a case of these diseases to a child, until previously disinfected under competent supervision. If you do visit a place, bathe yourself and change and disinfect your clothing before you go where there is a child. See that your residence, premises, etc., etc., are kept clean and dry; that the sewer connections are well trapped, and drains well ventilated. Never allow passages from persons sick with the disease to be placed in the water-closets or privies. Give special attention to purity of milk supply. Do not allow a child to ride in any vehicle where there is suspicion of infected persons having travelled. Avoid exposure to wind and cold, dry air. Do not wear or handle clothing worn by a person during sickness or convalescence from these diseases. Beware of any person who has a sore throat or running at nose. Do not kiss or take the breath of such a person. Do not drink from the same cup, or put pen in your mouth."

Mob Law Among Sparrows.

A few days ago a gentleman noticed in one of the trees in his yard a number of sparrows busily engaged in building a nest, evidently on the cooperative plan. Soon another sparrow of the same kind, but evidently not of their clique, came along, and from an adjacent bough stood and watched the modus operandi of the nest building. It

in spite of headaches, crossness, and a general disorganization of the system, which are the almost inevitable results of "enjoying a holiday."

An Upper House.

If every lady reader of TRUTH expects her husband—actual or prospective—to be a senator some day, and if every husband and lover himself aspires to that position, as the citizens of the United States are said each to have some near or remote ambition of being President of the Republic one day, then it behoves us all to look out that the dignity itself is worthy the ambition. As it is, it is becoming more and more regarded as a dignity without vital influence, as a piece of statuary in a back yard, that sits unregarded while the homely figure on the front gate comes in for all the admiration. The *Globe* goes in for the total extinguishment of the Senate, the *Mail*, to be contrary, would maintain it about as it is. If the advice of either were followed it would be a political calamity rather than a blessing. The object of an upper house is mainly to prevent hasty and corrupt legislation, yet the heavy price that is paid annually for this safeguard is somewhat of a reflection on the good sense and honesty of the House of Commons. The Senate costs many hundred thousand dollars a year, yet few would like to be absolutely tied down to the dictum of a House of Commons majority whose will is not, after all, a direct reflex of the public conscience. To get over the difficulty let the Senate be cut off to about 12 or 15 members, and let their status be such as to make their position analogous to the judges of the Supreme Court—men of high judicial standing and a character above the behests of a squabbling party. Thus three great advantages would be gained—the cost of the Upper House would be one third less than now, the men who composed it would more effectually judge the character of party legislation, and thirdly the dignity would not be an empty name, nor the holder regarded as part of the furniture of the legislative lumber room, as people are coming to regard them now. We should like to hear some of the candidates come out with a declaration on the subject.

The Colossal Fortune of Vanderbilt.

Talking to a friend of William Vanderbilt yesterday, who was defending his genial character, the following remark was dropped: "The wealth of Mr. Vanderbilt is the most preposterous thing about him or about our times. To think that an individual has \$10,000,000 more invested in the government bonds than the entire banking capital of the city of New York! The money which moves this vast city and all its connections amounts regularly to \$60,000,000, and Mr. Vanderbilt has one-sixth more money in the government bonds than all that. Fortunately, he is not much of an enterprising, absolute, tyrannical man, or that amount of money would work a degree of corruption about the legislature, and even on congress, that would be fatal to public liberties. I hope to God we shall have few such fortunes accumulated in this country."

The same man said what I was surprised to hear—a good thing for James Keene.

noticed that I had deserted the

side it, and a cruel laugh broke
white ferocious teeth glisten-
of a wild beast. His eye-balls
emit fire. With a devilish
raised his knife and brought
only into the shadow where I

ever ran through me; my teeth
my head; my knees shook un-
thing but my intense fear and
of self-preservation prevented
ting. He drew out his dagger
looked upon it eagerly for my
was not there. He crouched
bout to spring upon his victim,
balked of his prey; his breath
nd hot and furious; it rose like
is dilated nostrils. I watched
d not help it. I felt I must
as about, even if it cost me my

he discovered me, and crept af-
cat-like movement behind the
followed me I moved on, hid-
behind the curtains. We both
g to look where the other was,
e, between the curtains, I met
ing eyes, and his demoniacal

t he gained upon me. I flung up
ldly; I saw the flash and gleam
d knife; I felt that it was de-
shut my eyes that I might not
could utter no sound. It fell
l, sharp, sudden pain, and I
rd with a fearful, prolonged

TO BE CONTINUED.)

Lines in the Transvaal.

fields of the Transvaal are be-
tract considerable attention in
A new field has been dis-
numerous quartz reefs, rich in
en found where even experi-
least expected them. The
who have been crying out that
ed ever since the British eva-
now taking a more hopeful view
on. The discovery of gold in
ies must lead to a rush of min-
parts of South Africa, and from
as well. No part of the world
er mineral deposits than the
id, owing to the recent discov-
already rising rapidly in value.
side would, however, do well
th caution the stories that are
current soon as to the value of
gings in the Transvaal. The
nce gained by many thousands
n who invested in Indian gold
anies a year or two ago, and who
abandoned all hope of getting
tion of their capital, should act
to those who have still money
ets which they are anxious to
shaky security of mines. But
robable, experience shows that
an be worked to a fair profit in
l, the influx of miners, and the
crease of trade, with the rise in
land, cannot fail to be of con-
vice to the consumptive ex-
e Republic, and may serve to
eneral attention to one of the
es in the world.

As to Epidemics.

We are glad to see that the Market and Health Committee have acted on the sugges-
tion recently made by TRUTH, and are en-
deavoring to bring home to the citizens a
little more directly than heretofore, some
plain but not well understood rules regard-
ing the prevention of epidemics. These, as
selected from the pamphlet issued by the
Provincial Board of Health, are as fol-
lows:—

“Avoid exposure to special contagion of
the disease; more danger for children
than for adults. Do not, therefore,
let a child go near a case. Do not per-
mit any person or thing, dog, cat, or other
animal, plaything, letters, &c., to come di-
rect from a case of these diseases to a child,
until previously disinfected under compet-
ent supervision. If you do visit a place,
bathe yourself and change and disinfect
your clothing before you go where there is
a child. See that your residence, premises,
etc., etc., are kept clean and dry; that the
sewer connections are well trapped, and
drains well ventilated. Never allow pas-
sages from persons sick with the disease to be
placed in the water-closets or privies. Give
special attention to purity of milk supply.
Do not allow a child to ride in any vehicle
where there is suspicion of infected persons
having travelled. Avoid exposure to wind
and cold, dry air. Do not wear or handle
clothing worn by a person during sickness
or convalescence from these diseases. Be-
ware of any person who has a sore throat or
running at nose. Do not kiss or take the
breath of such a person. Do not drink
from the same cup, or put pen in your
mouth.”

Mob Law Among Sparrows.

A few days ago a gentleman noticed in one
of the trees in his yard a number of spar-
rows busily engaged in building a nest, evi-
dently on the cooperative plan. Soon another
sparrow of the same kind, but evidently
not of their clique, came along, and from
an adjacent bough stood and watched the
modus operandi of the nest building. It
may be that he ventured a suggestion, or
made some slurring remark, for at once the
whole number set upon him, and whipped
him so soundly that he deemed it prudent to
leave. The gentleman thought no more of
it until yesterday, when his attention was
called to a bird suspended in mid-air with a
string around its neck from the same bough.
The former incident was recalled; and now
the question arises, Is there mob law
among birds, and was this one a victim?

Distinguished American (just off the
stage, and much pleased with himself as the
wicked marquis)—“Phew! Well, I wasn’t
so very bad, old man, was I?” Author
(prompter and stage manager)—“Well, my
dear fellow, I don’t exactly know how bad
you can be.”

Curran, the witty Irish barrister, was
pleading the cause of a certain Miss Tickle.
The judge was also a bit of a wit. Curran
opened his case with: “Tickle my client,
the defendant, my lord—” The judge
interrupted him with: “Tickle her your-
self, Curran; you’re as well able to do it
as I am.”

yet the heavy price that is paid annually
for this safeguard is somewhat of a reflec-
tion on the good sense and honesty of the
House of Commons. The Senate costs many
hundred thousand dollars a year, yet few
would like to be absolutely tied down to the
dictum of a House of Commons majority
whose will is not, after all, a direct reflex of
the public conscience. To get over the
difficulty let the Senate be cut off to about
12 or 15 members, and let their status be
such as to make their position analogous to
the judges of the Supreme Court—men of
high judicial standing and a character
above the behests of a squabbling party.
Thus three great advantages would be gain-
ed—the cost of the Upper House would be
one third less than now, the men who com-
posed it would more effectually judge the
character of party legislation, and thirdly
the dignity would not be an empty name,
nor the holder regarded as part of the fur-
niture of the legislative lumber room, as
people are coming to regard them now.
We should like to hear some of the candi-
dates come out with a declaration on the
subject.

The Colossal Fortune of Vanderbilt.

Talking to a friend of William Vanderbilt
yesterday, who was defending his genial
character, the following remark was dropped:
“The wealth of Mr. Vanderbilt is the most
preposterous thing about him or about our
times. To think that an individual has
\$10,000,000 more invested in the government
bonds than the entire banking capital of the
city of New York! The money which
moves this vast city and all its connections
amounts regularly to \$60,000,000, and Mr.
Vanderbilt has one-sixth more money in
the government bonds than all that. Fortu-
nately, he is not much of an enterprising,
absolute, tyrannical man, or that amount of
money would work a degree of corruption
about the legislature, and even on congress,
that would be fatal to public liberties. I
hope to God we shall have few such fortunes
accumulated in this country.”

The same man said what I was surprised
to hear—a good thing for James Keene.
“My observations on Keene,” said this
gentleman, “are that he is a modest man.
It is true that he wears a dress-coat and a
white necktie in the evenings wherever he
goes, whether to a cafe, or a club, or a
theatre. But that is the English mode, now
extending to a certain circle in this country;
and I think there is no use inferring from it
that Keene is anything of a lady’s man. He is
somewhat ambitious in a social way, but is
modest with it all. Considering that he is
a speculator, he is about as natural a man
and as modest a one as any person of his
wealth could well be.”—Gath.

A boy says in his composition that
“Onions are the vegetables that make
you sick if you don’t eat them yourself.”

A German actor, anxious to secure son
applause and unable to pay for a claque,
secured a place in the gallery for his
children and instructed them carefully
to the moment when they should
their hands and shout “bravo!” The
moment arrived at last, and to his amazement
a chorus of nine called out: “Bravo, pa,
bravo.”

how me my foe and willing to grapple most of us, I fan- thing supernatural, ree from the feeling ve you to under- t of a coward. I impress this upon ward—I repeat it;

I am altogether a ore, although my ality, I am placed isadvantage, in size I make up yone knows An- ter. Without being y say with truth little man, and a

either am I a very s a certainty; be- ts.

s are very fond of culine relation, and a good deal of me sels, above middle in dress and man- tens.

, in an old red- ad inherited from l which had, like a legend attached truth of the story had been able to ieties in its tel- this effect: al grandfather of d property in the urning to Eng- with him his ne- lown into Blank- ry red-brick house liss Hares—Gorie

lumber rooms. Whether this was in conse- quence of the ghastly story attached to them or whether he had plenty of rooms without them, I cannot say.

This gentleman was the grandfather of my three aunts, and he had no sons. He left the place to his only daughter, and from her (their own mother) the Miss Hares had inherite it, with the legend attached there- to. But the effects of such stories wane with age, and my aunts thought and cared little about their great-great grandfather, and probably gave small credence to the blood-stained tale.

So long as their mother lived (and a very long time that was) there was no talk of awaking the echoes of those unused rooms, shut off as they were from the rest of the house.

The old four-post bedstead still stood there. It was too massive to decay, and too handsome to destroy, with its rich and rare carving, and too unwieldly to move; so they left it alone. My aunts had lived much at the Grange, and a little in London. I had spent a portion of my time with them yearly, in one place or the other, but I gave the preference to their cozy London residence small though it was.

As I have said before, I was a favorite with my aunts. I did my best to amuse them, and I supposed I succeeded. I was what is commonly, but surely erroneously, called "an idle man," And yet no man could be more busy.

What is it I do? Well, really, the things are so numerous that I cannot exactly say. But one fact I will mention: I never have a moment to call my own. And yet every one dubs me "an idle man." It is a little annoying, but it can't be helped, I suppose, as I cannot proclaim that I am a baker, or a butcher, or a lawyer, or a clerk in the admiralty, or that I belong to any other

shone.

Nothing but the door; I could see its gilt beading. Nothing but the door. Still it had a horrible fascination for me, and I watched it, though I strove with all my might to look away. I could not. All my senses were centered upon it; it enchained me—it drew me. By degrees I sat up. My eyes were riveted upon it. Great heavens! was it my fancy! Was I going mad?

It opened—slowly; how slowly and stealthily! * * * I was in an ago- ny!

I clutched at the bed-clothes with my clammy, death-cold hands; great drops of sweat broke out upon my brow. The moon shone in, whiter and more coldly than ever, and from behind the door cautiously there peered in—the face of a black man.

He rolled his large dark eyes around the room, and the moon shimmered upon them as they turned round and round in their sockets, and at last fastened themselves on me with a demoniac glare.

Never have I suffered as at that moment. I strove to scream, it was in vain; my tongue clave to the roof my mouth. I could utter no sound.

His hand crept round the door, and, gleaming there in the moonlight with a cruel flash, I saw a long, slender knife. Still I could not speak.

He entered the room; a large powerful negro. He turned his back to me and noise- lessly closed the door. I made a superhuman effort; I struggled to free myself from the fearful terror which rendered me powerless to save my life. I sprang from the bed, thanking God there was room for me behind it, and my awful visitor advanced in the moonlight as I crept yet closer against the wall. I could see him between the curtains. He had not noticed that I had departed the

and founded The famo make a tour ported by an London ha the Wagneria houses, and programmes.

Mrs. Langt vincial succes cessful part a in the "Une

Uncle Tom proved a succ Drama, "th for serious m

Sara Bernh London Gaiet of French pla the Theatre I

Bertha We pression here ter" will ne account in a man's Life."

Geo. A. C and Herman Kellogg Conc Friday in Lak while fishing.

The new founded on t said to be an long as to 1 performance o

Joe Murphy San Francis character of own intense a no doubt, of t

PAGES MISSING

Grange, finding ne down to break- Sambo, the anti- ed uo the stairs, as would let her, and room door. There cked. but with no

uer (which I had not thought of for years) rushed into my mind with all its horrors crowding fast and thick one upon the other.

But there stood my smiling aunts, and what could I say except how kind this surprise of theirs was, and how pretty I thought all the things they had selected for my use, and how little I deserved all that had

his cruel, rolling eyes, and his demoniacal grin.

I knew that he gained upon me. I flung up my hands wildly; I saw the flash and gleam of his upraised knife; I felt that it was descending—I shut my eyes that I might not see it—but I could utter no sound. It fell with a cruel, sharp, sudden pain, and I sprang forward with a fearful, prolonged

placed in the special attent Do not allow where there is having travell and cold, dry clothing worr or convalescer ware of any p running at no